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NORTH DAKOTA OF TODAY



ZENA IRMA TRINKA

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THEODORE ROOSEVELT, AMERICAN

NORTH DAKOTA OF TODAY

BY

ZENA IRMA TRINKA



With 124 Illustrations

THIRD EDITION

SAINT PAUL
LOUIS F. DOW CO.
1920

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Dedicated to
Ex-President Theodore Roosevelt:
A North Dakota Man of the Old Days;
Whose Memory Shall Ever Live
in the Hearts of North
Dakota People.

*A Prince of Israel has fallen—
The news has reached the West—
The place of his old stamping ground,
The land that loved him best!*

PREFACE

THIS book is North Dakota's tribute to the memory of Ex-President Theodore Roosevelt—the dedication of which appears on another page. North Dakota people will never forget the great man who lived in their midst during the early, and romantic period of the State's history—when the prairies resounded with the stamping of thousands upon thousands of herds of bison, and the plains re-echoed with the merry pranks of the cowboys—he is too deeply enshrined in their hearts for that. Colonel Roosevelt paid North Dakota the greatest compliment when he said: "That if it had not been for his experiences in North Dakota, he never would have become President of the United States."

And always in his heart he treasured a fond remembrance for North Dakota. When in April, 1918, the writer was compiling the early history of the state, and wrote to him asking for the loan of his photograph to head chapter: "Roosevelt In North Dakota," he not only sent his photograph, accompanied with his good wishes, but on it he also inscribed a message of greeting to North Dakota people, consisting of the following words:

*"Good luck to the people of North
Dakota, from a North Dakota man
of the old days."*

—Theodore Roosevelt.

April 27, 1918.

This message in his own handwriting, together with his photograph will be printed in the book of history that is

about to be published under title: "Out Where The West Begins." It was his last message to the North Dakota people, and for that reason will be treasured by them for generations to come.

To meet a most urgent need in our public schools and libraries for reference material bearing on North Dakota, the following authentic present-day history was compiled. The historical facts of the following pages are all of unimpeachable veracity, same being derived from such authentic sources as: The North Dakota Blue Books, various geological and topographical reports, etc., as well as a state-wide correspondence campaign, and personal interviews with some of North Dakota's most reliable citizens. The author wishes particularly to thank those mentioned below, who so generously responded to my requests for information and for photographs; as well as for private interviews granted.

Sec. Andrew Haas, of Jamestown Chamber of Commerce; Sec. Ingram Moe, of Valley City Commercial Club; Sec. Edgar LaRue, of Devils Lake Commercial Club; Dr. B. H. Kroeze, Chairman of Jamestown Chamber of Commerce Publicity Committee; Mr. J. H. Bloom, Editor of Devils Lake Journal; Senator A. A. Liederbach, of the Sixteenth Legislative Assembly of North Dakota; Sec. Clyde W. Graves, of Grand Forks Commercial Club; Miss M. O. Movius, Pres. of First National Bank of Lidgerwood; Sec. George N. Keniston, of Bismarck Commercial Club; Sec. A. G. Tverberg, of Grafton Commercial Club; Mr. J. O. Rindahl, of Grafton; Sec. C. J. Kachelhoffer, of Wahpeton Commercial Club; Mr. E. A. Tostevin, Editor of Mandan Pioneer; Sec. Will Holbein, of Minot Association of Commerce; Prof. Arvold, of State Agricultural College; Hon. N. B. Black, of Fargo; Mrs. Minnie Clarke Budlong, Director of North Dakota Public Library

Commission; Mr. M. L. Ayers, of Dickinson; Miss Bessie Baldwin, Librarian of Williston; Prof. Frederick H. Koch, of State University; Dr. E. F. Ladd, Pres. of State Agricultural College; Mrs. J. B. Cooley, of Extension Division of State University; Mr. John Andrews, Editor of Lidgerwood Broadaxe; Miss Lillian Mirick, Librarian of State Science School; Hon. Lewis F. Crawford, of Sentinel Butte; Mr. Anton Trinka, of Lidgerwood; Mr. Sylvane Ferris, Pres. of Dakota National Bank of Dickinson; Hon. N. C. Macdonald, State Educational Advisor; Alex Karr, of Jamestown; Mr. J. P. Hardy, of Fargo, Sec. F. O. Hellstrom, of State Council of Defense; Sec. W. P. Chesnut, of Fargo Commercial Club; the Presidents and Superintendents of the Educational, Charitable, and Penal Institutions of the State; and many others.

ZENA IRMA TRINKA.

(Reprinted from the De Luxe copy of book "North Dakota of Today" sent to Mrs. Roosevelt by the people of North Dakota.)

TO MRS. THEODORE ROOSEVELT AND FAMILY

We, the people of North Dakota, wish to extend to you our heartfelt sympathy in your great bereavement, and beg you to accept the book "North Dakota of Today"—Which we have dedicated to the memory of Ex-President Theodore Roosevelt—as a small token of the high esteem and respect in which we have always held him.

If you could but know how lasting and tender a recollection he has left enshrined in the hearts of the people of this great state of ours—and all the loving and gracious tributes that are offered his memory. Truly, Greatheart, the real American, has passed from our midst.

It is with pride that we note the fact that he first came to us in the ranks of that army of grim and determined men, who following the pathway of the setting sun came into this land of where the west begins—then undeveloped territory—and turned its bleak and bare prairies into veritable gardens. It took men of dauntless courage, of abiding faith, men possessed of sterling qualities of real manhood, men brave to the last degree, to join that army of Empire Builders.

It is out here on these prairies, on these hills and fields, that life and inspiration and courage come to men—and they spoke to him in a tongue he well understood, they spoke in a voice that found a responsive chord in his heart—and Theodore Roosevelt went out from our midst, endowed with the vigor of our prairies, a man among men, to conquer new worlds.

Out there in that great arena of public life, in that living turmoil, his whole life was a rousing bugle-call to arms for the cause of right and justice and good citizenship; he was ever in the thick of fight for a brighter tomorrow!—displaying that same dauntless courage and tenacity of purpose that so characterized him, compelled our admiration and won our hearts when he dwelt among us.

And when he reached the highest pinnacle of success, won the most exalted position that life has to offer, that of the President of this great United States of ours, he forgot us not!—nay, not even the humblest of us—but from his lips, prompted by his generous heart, came the greatest tribute to North Dakota, when he said: “That if it had not been for his experiences in North Dakota, he never would have become the President of the United States.” It is a tribute to our state and a source of great pride to us, to be able to say that the greatest American of his time, a real American in the true sense of the word, once dwelt among us, was our neighbor—our friend!

When we heard of his loss of the youngest of his heroic sons—Quentin Roosevelt, who like an eagle soared the sky for the cause of democracy, and like an eagle fell in his flight—our hearts went out to him and to his loved ones—we understood—for the World War had but drawn the bonds of American hearts in a closer tie. And we wish to say this to his loved ones: North Dakota loves you—these prairies, these hills, these fields of ours, that spoke to him, ring out in their message of welcome and good cheer to you—for all times.

We feel that this great state of ours has been the better for his having lived here—his life has been an inspiration

to us all—and we feel that his last message of greeting to us will fulfill its prophecy of good luck. Coming to us at this time, it seems like a benediction from him from across the “Great Divide.” And some day—when we, too, have crossed the river of life, we hope to see our “Teddy Roosevelt,” standing on the other shore, smiling and holding out his hand to greet us, as in the days of yore!

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WHERE THE WEST BEGINS

NORTH DAKOTA OF TODAY

CHAPTER I.

WHERE THE WEST BEGINS

Out where the handclasp's a little stronger,
Out where the smile dwells a little longer,
That's where the West begins.
Out where the sun is a little brighter,
Where the snows that fall are a trifle whiter,
Where the bonds of home are a wee bit tighter,
That's where the West begins.

Out where the skies are a trifle bluer,
Out where friendship's a little truer,
That's where the West begins.
Out where a fresher breeze is blowing,
Where there's laughter in every streamlet flowing,
That's where the West begins.

Out where the world is in the making,
Where fewer hearts in despair are aching,
That's where the West begins.
Where there's more of singing and less of sighing,
Where there's more of giving and less of buying,
And a man makes friends without half trying,
That's where the west begins.

—ARTHUR CHAPMAN.

The Wild West, the Far West—the West of Owen Wister's stories and Frederick Remington's drawings—the West of the Indians and the buffalo hunter, the soldier, and the

cowpuncher—that land of the West has gone now—“gone with lost Atlantis”—gone to the Isle of ghosts and strange dead memories. It was a land of vast silent places, of lonely rivers and of plains where the game stared at the passing horseman. It was a land of scattered ranches, of herds of long horned cattle and of reckless riders who unmoved looked into the face of death.

The men worked under the scorching sun of midsummer, when the wide plains shimmered and wavered in the heat. They knew the freezing misery of riding night guard around the cattle in the late round-up. In the soft springtime the stars were glorious in their eyes as they fell asleep; and in the winter they rode through blinding blizzards, when the driven snow-dust burnt their faces. There were monotonous days as they guided the trail cattle or the beef herds, hour after hour, at the slowest of walks; and minutes of hours teeming with excitement as they stopped stampedes or swam herds across rivers treacherous with quicksands, or brimmed with running ice. They knew toil and hardships and hunger and thirst; saw men die violent deaths as they worked among the herds of cattle, or fought evil feuds with one another; but they felt the beat of hardy life in their veins, and theirs was the glory of work and the joy of living.

Many and varied are the changes in North Dakota during the last forty years. From a boundless plain known only to the red man; with forests where the woodman's axe never resounded, nor the shrill whistle of the locomotive ever echoed, has grown a land boundless in advantage. Broad acres of well-cultivated fields, beautiful and convenient farm buildings, school houses by the score, where the young mind may be trained to the higher duties of life, numerous churches with their tall spires pointing heavenward—the chime of

whose bells tell of Christ, the Redeemer; railroads spanning the entire country, schools, colleges and beautiful cities upon every side, all point to the progress of our state.

Gone are the Indian tepees, with the bow, lance, shield, and dangling scalplocks. The buffalo is gone, and of his millions nothing is left, not even the bones. Tame cattle and fences of barbed wire have supplanted his vast herds and boundless grazing grounds. Those discordant serenaders—the wolves that howled at evening about the traveler's campfire, have succumbed to arsenic, and hushed their savage music. The wild Indian is turned into an ugly caricature of his conqueror, and that which made him romantic, terrible, and hateful, is in a large measure scourged out of him. The slow cavalcade of horsemen armed to the teeth has disappeared before the parlor car and the comforts of modern travel.

The old stage coach is gone, but its place is filled by the rural mail routes which bring the mail to the door of nearly every farm in the state. The ox team is no more in evidence, but this is overcome by the steam plow, the automobile, and other modes of doing quickly with ease what required patience, effort, and hardship in pioneer days. With the telephone spanning the entire state—every city and village, and reaching its wires way into farming districts, great advantages have resulted. Marvelous have been the changes—and wonderful the progress of our state, but to all this we must give credit to the pioneer who builded the foundation upon which the state has grown to its present proportions.

North Dakota of today is truly a poor man's paradise, nowhere can he reap the same advantages, and with her rich and vast deposits of coal and clay, and her many, as yet undeveloped manufacturing possibilities, offers an unlimited field

for the Capitalist. That North Dakota is alive to her possibilities and imbued with a spirit of commercial progress is best evidenced by the history of the enterprises and developments of thirteen of her principal cities.

In the matter of climate, North Dakota has also undergone a big change. The blizzards of early days are things of the past, serving merely as interesting reminiscences by the glowing hearth of a pioneer's home, on some winter's eve. This change is explained by the scientists as due to the cultivation of the soil, and a closer population. North Dakota is truly the "Sunshine State." Along with its abundant sunshine, it has a lack of oppressive humidity, having a clear, bracing atmosphere, and an exhilarating air that puts the joy of living into one.

North Dakota is still near enough to pioneer days to retain the strongly marked virtues, and hale, hearty cordiality of the brave men and women who conquered the wilderness—and there comes a desire that more might know this North Dakota—this land little visited, and seldom told about—where the coward never started and the weakling never came. The frontier called not laggards—but men who could boast of sterling qualities and real manhood. This was God's country, fresh from the hands of the Maker.



Fourth Street Looking North, Bismarck, N. Dak.

CHAPTER II.

BISMARCK: "THE CAPITAL CITY"

Bismarck, the capital of North Dakota, and the "Peerless City" of the Missouri Slope Country, was founded May 14, 1872. The then embryo town was situated a short distance below the present site of the city, being named Edwinton, in honor of Edwin S. Johnson, one of the promoters of the Northern Pacific Railroad. In June 1873 the road was completed to Bismarck, or Edwinton as it was then called, but it was soon discovered that the lowlands south of the city flooded annually, and the track was changed and the city located upon the high ground of its present site, during the following year. The name of the city was changed to Bismarck to attract German capital.

It is said that no people or locality can become truly great without tradition. If this be a true maxim, then the

greatness of Bismarck is assured. From the momentous period of its very beginning, Bismarck has seen all the ups and downs incident to pioneer life. At that early date the Indian tepees were not far distant, and the strenuousness of the "elements" common to new towns on the outskirts of civilization made the little place typical of the dime novel hamlet. Soon the Black Hills craze broke out and Bismarck being the nearest point of civilization to the gold fields, became the "jumping off place" for the thousands of people seeking fortune in the new El Dorado, and therefore became the outfitting point for those adventurous spirits. It was not a joy ride to the Black Hills and many fell victims to the hate of the red man, but still the tide flowed on until the railroad was built westward, and then the city settled down to the humdrum life of all frontier outposts.

To the west and north and south of the city sweeps the majestic Missouri River, carrying with it reminiscences of bygone times, when Lewis and Clark in their memorable expedition to the West, struck camp among the friendly Mandans, Hidatas, and Arikaras of the North, and Sakakawea the "Bird-Woman," fleet of foot and keen of preception consented to guide them beyond the sunset, over the wondrous passes of the Rockies, along the trail which led them to the Great Pacific. Then, again, the panorama changes, and we see Bismarck as the head of navigation; freight being shipped there and transferred to steamboats plying on the upper Missouri and Yellowstone rivers. Captain Grant Marsh who died in a Bismarck hospital in 1915, was one of the first steamboat captains on these rivers, and has made himself noted for the marvelous trip in guiding the steamer "Far West" safely through the perilous waters, with



Burleigh County Court House



A Shady Walk on Avenue A



Painted Woods Lake, Near Bismarck

its precious burden of Reno's wounded, and carrying the first word of the Custer Massacre to the inhabitants of Bismarck. Bismarck was the general headquarters during the long war against the Sioux. Soldiers were brought here by rail and transferred for campaigns in the West by steamboats.

From those days to the present there has been attached to Bismarck a strangely growing eminence among the cities of the Northwest. Bismarck became the county seat of Burleigh County when it was organized July 4, 1873, and made the Capital of the Territory of Dakota June 3, 1883. General Grant laid the cornerstone of the Capitol at Bismarck in 1883, while on his way with a distinguished company to drive the golden spike which completed the Northern Pacific Railroad to the Pacific Coast. When the State of North Dakota was admitted into the Union, October 1, 1889, Bismarck became the capital. Thus in the dawn of the great commonwealth it was marked for fame and fortune.

Today Bismarck has a population of 6,500. The city is the seat of the United States Land Office, seat of the United States Department of Justice, headquarters of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, and location of the United States Weather Bureau. It is also the seat of the Sixth Judicial District of the state. Here also is located Fort Lincoln, the United States military post, with quarters for several hundred troops, as also the State Penitentiary. The city has splendid railroad facilities, the Northern Pacific reaching points to the east, west, northwest and southwest; while the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie comes in from the southeast and passes to the north and northwest. The Soo Line also has its branch here. Twenty-four passenger trains arrive and depart daily, thus affording connec-

tion with the rapidly developing agricultural district in the Northwest.

Bismarck is the headquarters for the Benton Packet Co., the largest steamboat line operating on the Missouri River north of Kansas City. The city is also the headquarters for fifty wholesale and jobbing houses, covering nearly half of the state, and parts of Montana and South Dakota, and employing over 300 traveling salesmen, as also one of the largest dairy and poultry centers in the state, paying half a million dollars to the farmers annually for produce. It is one of the largest distributing centers in the state for automobiles, and farm machinery.



The Auditorium, Bismarck, N. D.

Among the public buildings perhaps the most notable is the \$90,000 Municipal Auditorium, which is admittedly one of the handsomest and best appointed playhouses in the Northwest, and one of the few structures owned by the public, in the United States. The Public Library building recently completed at a cost of \$30,000 is one of the finest pieces of architecture in the middle west. There is a fine federal building in the city that cost \$150,000, that houses the federal court, the land office, and other federal departments besides

the postoffice. The Masonic bodies possess a fine temple, valued at \$40,000, the building being very completely finished, having besides its lodge hall, club rooms and parlors on the first floor, also a large dining room and kitchen modernly equipped, being a most appreciated arrangement in giving social affairs. Here also is a large armory, the home of Company A.

Bismarck has everything enjoyed by its eastern sisters in the way of utilities; steam heating plant; electric light and power plant; gas works; local and long distance telephone systems; two telegraph companies; water works, and ample fire protection through this, and an efficient fire department; storm and sanitary sewers, paved streets in the business district, and also the unique distinction of possessing the only state-owned electric street car line in the United States.

The schools are Bismarck's pride. In addition to the large first class high school, there are two large grade schools. The high school is modern in every respect and fully equipped with the last word in apparatus and necessities for higher education. The building alone without the site cost \$50,000. The teaching force consists of thirty-four teachers besides the superintendent and assistant; the school enrollment being over one thousand. Each building has large grounds fitted with proper play-ground fixtures. Here also is located the well-known Bismarck Business College, as well as the United States Indian School located on the banks of the Missouri River, which makes an educational home for a hundred or more male and female children of the prairies.

An institution of marked value is the night school, which originated in 1910, and is held five evenings of every week,

offering opportunity to foreigners who are obliged to work in the day time, and who, though proficient in other languages, are not so in English. The enthusiasm which is actuating the school has caused an enrollment of over one hundred, and resulted in a great success. Realizing that foreigners of this class are music lovers, music is made a feature of every session, many musicians of the city offering their services in helping to foster this invaluable taste. The Department of Immigration at Washington is deeply interested, its representative having visited the school and expressed unbounded pleasure in its work already rich in vital results.



McKenzie Hotel, Bismarck, N. D.

To meet the needs of the many travelers who come to Bismarck, four large hotels and many smaller hostelries are at the service of the public. The city has three strong banks to take care of its business interests and assist new industries. Imposing structures are the two large hospitals, which maintain schools for nurses: The Evangelical Hospital erected at a cost of \$200,000 and the St. Alexius Hospital built at a cost of \$175,000 by the Sisters of St. Benedict. Both are

most modern in every equipment known to medical science. Bismarck is the home of churches of almost every denomination.

Bismarck is at the junction of the National Park Highway, better known as the Red Trail, the Black Trail, the Great Plains Highway and the Aberdeen Trail. There are many beautiful drives to outing spots about the city, the "South Circle," being perhaps the most notable. This has been built by the county and federal aid, and includes a visit to Fort Lincoln, and on past the sheltered farms, and fields of corn, wheat, alfalfa and other grains, over the rolling hills, where herds of cattle are seen grazing, and back along beautiful Apple Creek, where Gen. Sibley defeated the Indians in 1863. Other drives can be taken along the "Bottoms" lying lower than the adjacent plateau, and splendidly wooded, behind which lies the gleaming river, a strip of silver in the mellow sunlight. To the north of the city is the charming Painted Woods Lake Park, where there is a large patronage at the hotel lately built, and where fishing and boating and hunting is excellent. To the south is Long Lake, where hunting is particularly good; and then off to the south, beyond the bend of the river, is Sibley Island, a landmark now owned by the federal government, and set apart as a national park. It is the intention to have this place permanently improved, and its historic associations preserved. Steps have already been taken, and a resort built on the bank opposite the island, where the river view is superb. It was here that Gen. Sibley encamped for several days after the battle of Apple Creek, while vainly waiting for Gen. Sully's troops to make their appearance.

On the west side of the city, on the higher grounds above the swift-rolling Missouri is the Country Club House, which

commands a fine view of the city and present Fort Lincoln, as well as of the site of old Fort Lincoln, from which in 1876, Custer and his gallant command went forth to their massacre. Social life at the Club House is more or less quivive, and many are the elaborate entertainments given, although it is the principle of the club roster to keep its affairs in true sports style, simple and attractive. Members use the house for entertainment however, and these may be as elegant as



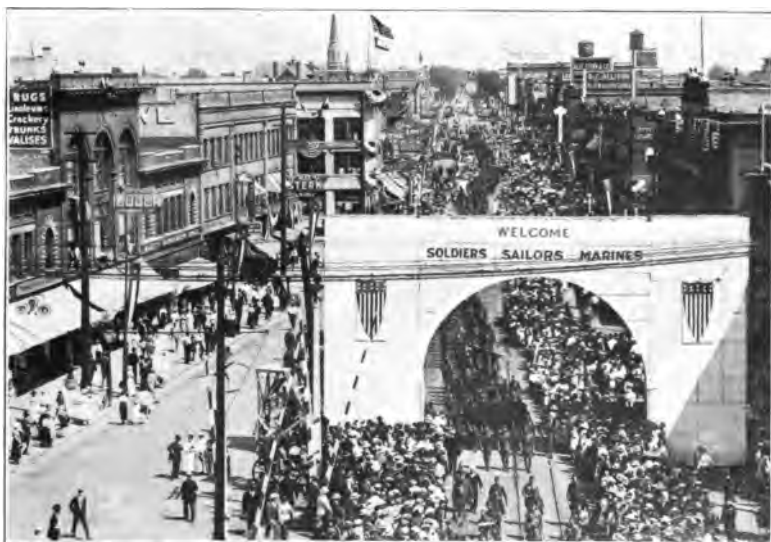
Homes in Bismarck, N. D.

host or hostess may elect. The golf grounds and tennis courts are among the best in the state. Baseball also has its enthusiasts, and a fine park and pavilion have been provided for this engrossing sport near the capitol building.

Social life is one of Bismarck's chief attractions. The city is a musical center, and during the season enjoys the productions of the greatest musical artists in the country through grand opera, soloists, and orchestras. The municipal auditorium has made the presence of these great features

possible; and in addition to these all the large theatrical companies appear at this house. Besides the auditorium there are three first-class photo play houses, thus affording dramatic amusement to suit all tastes and purses. Mental activities are given scope through the numerous women's clubs, civic societies and musical associations.

The exposition building at Bismarck has been the scene of some wonderful displays of agricultural products ever shown in the Northwest, and patronized by visitors from this and other states. It is supplied with a small theater as an added attraction during the exposition. On the State Capitol grounds stands the Roosevelt cabin, which was purchased by the World's Fair Commission and exhibited at St. Louis and Portland, and later moved to the Capitol grounds. Here also stands the bronze statue of Sakakawea, the "Bird Woman." In the Capitol building are the headquarters of the State Historical Association, which maintains a museum where may be seen many interesting relics of North Dakota early days.



Home Coming Parade and Victory Arch on Broadway, July 31, 1919

CHAPTER III.

FARGO: "THE BIGGEST LITTLE CITY IN THE WORLD"

Fargo the largest city and metropolis of North Dakota, has a population of 21,549, is the County seat of Cass County, and situated on the Red River of the North at the eastern boundary of the state. By reason of the vast amount of business transacted in the city and the fact that this is evident at first glance, Fargo is well named: "The Biggest Little City in the World." It is the headquarters of several hundred traveling men. The "Do" spirit is everywhere in evidence. "Forward" is the watchword, and the city is rapidly marching onward to a "Greater Fargo"; its popula-

tion having nearly doubled in the last ten years. The advantages of which Fargo may be justly proud are many. They exist in various lines—educational, religious, agricultural, mercantile and manufacturing.

In a manufacturing way, Fargo is well represented; and the number and variety of manufacturing plants in the city is rapidly increasing. Today the city has eighty-five manufacturing plants, turning out various forms of manufactured articles. Fargo is an unusually large distributing point for agricultural implements, and in this respect is only second to Kansas City. There are sixteen automobile agencies covering a large area of territory in the district. The city has twenty-five concerns, distributing and wholesale houses in other lines, and jobbing interests number upwards of sixty. Fargo also has large department stores and several smaller concerns engaged in similar lines, while the smaller lines of mercantile activity are fully represented, and doing a thriving business. Twenty-five of the largest farm machinery houses in the country have branches in Fargo.

There are three National Banks and three State Banks, two Trust Companies, and one Savings & Loan Association. These banking institutions have capital and surplus totaling nearly two million dollars—an amount equal to four dollars to every man, woman, and child in the city. Fargo also has a clearing house. The clearances for the past year were \$150,146,534, a record which many cities east, with even a larger population, cannot equal.

Fargo has three daily newspapers and five weekly publications; three large and up-to-date hotels, with a dozen or more smaller ones, a \$100,000 Y. M. C. A. building; eight hospitals, of the latest modern equipment; and churches of



Gardner Hotel

Oak Grove Park



Red River Scene
Main Street, Fargo, N. D.



all denominations are represented, the Lutheran, Presbyterian, Congregational, Catholic and Episcopal, leading; and all having splendid edifices which add greatly to the attraction of the city. In all there are thirty churches.

The business district of Fargo covers an area of approximately twenty square blocks, with two main streets, and dozens of modern business buildings, including several of steel and stone construction. The streets are well lighted, having a brilliant white way, and well paved. The city has 19 miles of electric car line connecting the city with Moorhead and Dilworth. Broadway in Fargo with its steady, never-ending stream of people passing back and forth, the automobiles, street cars, and various other conveyances crossing and re-crossing from all directions, has all the aspect of the busy thoroughfare in our large Eastern cities. Skirting the business district are many miles of boulevards, and hundreds of beautiful residences nestling cozily among the many shade trees of the residence districts.

Among the public buildings in Fargo, are principally, the North Dakota Agricultural College, in conjunction with which institution there is a demonstration farm and experiment station; the government building and postoffice erected at a cost of \$100,000, which is entirely inadequate to the current needs, and is soon likely to be replaced with a larger building; a Masonic Temple costing \$125,000, which is fourth largest exclusive building of its kind in the United States; a \$150,000 Court House that is free from debt, three public libraries; a filtration plant erected at a cost of \$250,000; a city hall, and many splendid school buildings equipped with the latest in educational lines.

Chief among Fargo's educational institutions is the State

Agricultural College, whose enrollment, now exceeding 1,200 pupils, is increasing at the rate of approximately one hundred annually. The "Better Farming" methods now ruling in the state are largely the results of the efforts of the institution—one which ranks equal to any similar institution in the Union. Other colleges are Fargo College, (Congregational); Lutheran Seminary, for girls; Sacred Heart Academy, (Catholic); Dakota Business College; Aaker's Business College, a central high school; nine public schools, and two conservatories of music complete the list of the city's excellent educational institutions.

Fargo has excellent railroad facilities, being on the main lines of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern Railways. Being situated 242 miles west of the nearest distributing point, as a wholesale center it has the advantage of from 24 to 36 hours in time required to reach all points in North Dakota, northern Minnesota, Montana, and western points. This is a great advantage, as it enables Fargo to deliver goods to customers this much quicker than towns further east. In 1919 there was sold through the jobbing houses of Fargo over \$12,000,000 worth of goods. Some of the jobbery and wholesale houses equal in size those of cities many times as large, and the trade carries out an immense radius, the shipping facilities and rates enabling these concerns to compete successfully with the great houses of St. Paul, Duluth, and Chicago.

As a social center, Fargo leaves nothing to be desired. There is a commercial club which maintains splendid quarters for the men; many women's clubs, whose various activities have resulted in a pleasant social intercourse; and for those who love to stroll, or feast their eyes on beauties of nature,

there is beautiful Island Park around which the Red River winds its way, and the long branches of the trees cast their reflection in the clear water of the river; then there is equally beautiful Oak Grove Park. Excursions, picnics, and various outings are held at these parks, where boating and bathing facilities offer recreation to many.

Then there are two exclusive vaudeville houses that cater to a large patronage, and whose programs consist of the best talent obtainable. Besides there are several smaller places



A Residence Street, Fargo, N. D.

of amusement, photo play theatres, where a high class of pictures are shown. At the Opera House, large attractions from the East are staged, and artists, and musicians of note include Fargo in their circuit. The big Auditorium, whose seating capacity is 5,000, is the scene of many conventions

and state gatherings of various kinds. In the past few years Fargo has become the recognized "Convention City" of North Dakota.



Third Street, Grand Forks, N. D.

CHAPTER IV.

GRAND FORKS: "THE COMMERCIAL CITY"

The city of Grand Forks is the county seat of Grand Forks County, and the commercial metropolis of a territory of which the famous Red River Valley, the "Bread Basket of the World," is the center, and which extends on one side to the Rocky Mountains and on the other to the Pine Forests of Minnesota.

Grand Forks has a population of 15,896, a population which has grown steadily since the little hamlet at "The Forks" was started, and which is increasing today more rapidly than ever. The original settlement was an important one in the early days because, through the then existing means of transportation, it was a convenient trading center; and in the later years the position it occupies as the center of

a vast network of railroads, has enabled the city to hold and increase this advantage.

Excellent railroad service is provided directly by the Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Soo roads, with which the city has close and convenient connection. Local transit is provided by a modern street railway system, which reaches



Ontario Department Store, Grand Forks, N. D.

all parts of the city and which was built by local capital and is operated by local business men.

Grand Forks is the seat of the University of North Dakota, which gives special training to more than one thousand students yearly. Adjoining the University is Wesley college, a Methodist institution whose students take their secular work at the University, the college thus being enabled to devote all its funds and all its efforts to its own special work.

The city schools are well equipped for work. The plan includes six modern, fully equipped grade buildings and one high school building. The Grand Forks High School has the largest enrollment and attendance of any high school in the state. A new \$250,000 building suitable to the needs of the city is now under construction.

Among the public buildings, the most notable is the

Grand Forks County Court House, which was recently erected at a cost of \$200,000, and is undoubtedly one of the finest public buildings in the state. Among other fine buildings is the imposing Masonic Temple; the new, artistic and fully equipped Public Library; the Y. M. C. A. building erected at a cost of \$100,000; the two modern excellently equipped hospitals; the numerous fine churches with a second Catholic church recently constructed; the Federal Building and the City Hall. The city owns its own waterworks plant, public slaughter house, incinerator and lighting plant. Commercial light and power are furnished by a private company. All of the local banks are located in good quarters, one of them in a new steel structure just completed. Bank deposits average \$5,000,000.



River Scene on Red River, Grand Forks, N. D.

Twenty-five miles of the city's streets are paved with modern paving and excellent automobile roads radiate from the city in every direction. The Public Park System includes four parks, with an area of over two hundred acres, all equipped with tennis courts and club houses, and one of them with golf links. Band concerts are given by the local band during the summer months. Tobogganing and skating

are provided for in the winter. There are several photo play houses which with their high class programs cater to a large public. At the auditorium the best and the latest in music and drama is presented during the season, thus bringing some of the world's best musical celebrities, and dramatic features before a discriminating and appreciative public.

In a manufacturing way Grand Forks is represented by several factories which are doing splendid business, and a



A Residence Street, Grand Forks, N. D.

new million dollar Packing Plant is under course of construction. In view of the city's splendid location, with the wonderful agricultural resources of this section, there is a great future ahead and within another decade, the population of the city will easily reach 25,000. Numerous factories are at the present time negotiating for building sites. The locality is particularly adapted to these factories which secure their raw material from the agricultural field. There is at the present time no better opening in the United States

for a straw board factory than in the city of Grand Forks.

Grand Forks is noted for its many lovely homes. The general trend has been toward constant betterment in residential construction, and not content with exterior embellishment in buildings and grounds, the interior demonstrates the culture and refinement of the owners. Hospitality is manifest and manifold, and mental activities given scope through the medium of the numerous clubs, and Civic and Musical activities, thus bringing the social life of the city on an exalted plane, and offering a splendid environment to the many students that annually make it their home while attending the State University.



Main Street, Minot, N. D.

CHAPTER V.

MINOT: "THE WONDER CITY"

From a seemingly inconspicuous little town, a mere hamlet in the nineties, Minot has sprung forth, almost overnight into a large thriving city. The change has been so phenomenal that those who knew Minot a few years ago, can scarcely credit their eyes, that this busy thoroughfare with its hub and rustle and stir and life is really Minot. Houses have seemed to have sprung up over night. Indeed, the change has been so rapid, that the newcomer rubs his eyes, wondering if he is not dreaming it all. But the noise of passing cars, mingled with the echo of the pounding of the hammer of the carpenters, the crowded street, the throngs of people elbowing their way past one, all proclaim a sound reality. No wonder visitors have nicknamed Minot "The Wonder City," for it had truly undergone a wonderful transformation.

Minot, the county seat of Ward County, has a population of approximately 15,000 people. It was incorporated as a city in 1886, and lies in the valley of the Mouse River, near the southern end of the famous Mouse River Loop. This valley is about one mile in width and the river flows through the city.

The railway facilities of this "Wonder City" insure its future. It being located on the two trunk lines—The Soo Line and the Great Northern. Both pass through Minot and each of these roads has branch lines that reach every portion of North Dakota and eastern Montana, so that the city is enabled to guarantee to distributors the best of freight service. Minot is approximately 500 miles from the twin cities and about 1,000 miles by rail from Chicago. There are only ten transcontinental railway systems crossing the continent of North America. Four of them cross North Dakota and two pass through Minot, and there are two more north of the city.

Minot is the gateway for a vast coal field, lignite coal being mined in commercial quantities within six miles of the city limits. The Northern Briquetting Company of Minot was the first successful plant to manufacture lignite coal into briquettes in the United States, and it is turning out from 50 to 70 tons of briquettes a day, and has resulted in a thriving industry. The capacity of the plant is 180 tons every twenty-four hours. At present the lignite is mined and coked outside the city, hence the valuable gas product is entirely lost.

The flour mill industry is the most important manufacturing industry in the city, the product of Minot flour mills being sold in all parts of the United States, as well as en-

joying an export demand. Among the wholesale houses that are prospering in the city at the present time are: grocers, fruit and produce, fish, sash and doors; besides, all the principal manufacturers of agricultural implements have wholesale or distributing agencies in the city that do an aggregate business of over \$10,000,000 a year. Two of the largest tire concerns in the United States have recently made this their



Bird's Eye View of Minot, N. D.

distributing center and maintain a large stock of goods as well as service station here.

The general offices of the Rogers Lumber Company with its branch lines throughout North Dakota, are located at Minot, having removed their offices from Minneapolis, owing to the superior advantages afforded by Minot's location for directing their business. The Piper-Howe Lumber Company also maintains general offices in this city.

One of the most important factors in the growth of the city are the smaller manufacturing plants, which give steady employment to an ever-increasing number of employees. The

products of these plants find a regular market throughout this territory, and with the steady demand for the products which they manufacture, they are sure to grow into larger and more important industries. The six banking institutions of the city at the close of business in 1918 showed deposits



Riverside Park, Minot, N. D.

of nearly \$5,000,000, and are well able to take care of the financial requirements of new industries.

Minot is located on the Wonderland Trail, the Black Trail, and the Green Trail, so that all tourists who are traveling in the Northwest are sure to be Minot visitors. During the last year the motor tourists throughout the northwest have all included the "Wonder City" in their itinerary, and

some of the best advertising secured by the city has been the words of praise of those tourists to their friends upon their return home. The "Night Camp", which was originated by the Minot Town Criers' Club early in 1917, is in no small way responsible for the good opinion which the motorists carried away with them. The club secured the use of 15 acres opposite Riverside Park, furnished drinking water, guides for the use of tourists, free fuel for cooking meals, had the camp electric lighted, and did everything for the comfort and convenience of the visitors, all being furnished without cost to the motorist.

Tributary to the city for hundreds of miles the thrifty husbandmen seed and harvest their remunerative crops, and in these prosperous farmers, Minot finds assurance of her future prosperity. Probably no other city in the state is more lavishly supplied with trees than Minot. Large oak trees, as well as those of other varieties furnish abundance of shade and shelter. Immediately beyond the hills, on both sides of the river are broad prairies, extending for miles on the south side, and away up to Canada on the north.

The Mouse River furnishes pleasurable boating and bathing during the summer time, and excellent skating and other winter sports in the winter. The city is noted for its parks, having an acre of park for every 100 of its inhabitants. The largest park is Riverside Park, situated in the southeast part of the city. It contains 52 acres and with its excellent automobile drive and beautiful natural scenery, it is the pleasure ground of the city. The automobile road follows the Mouse River. East of Riverside Park is the new "Forest Drive," just graded by the park commission, and by all means one of the most beautiful drives in the state, winding its way

by the side of the river, and through majestic elm and oak trees. In the west of the city is situated Oak Park, an attractive park of 12 acres, greatly appreciated for its picnic facilities and admired for its restfulness and quiet beauty. Lincoln Park of 15 acres, as yet not much developed, is located on the north side, near the State Normal School. The park board also controls about three acres of wooded banks along the river in Eastwood Park residence section, and un-



Beautiful Cozy Homes on the Hill, Minot, N. D.

doubtedly some day in the near future will provide for parks and playgrounds on the South Hill.

There are sixteen churches in Minot, practically all denominations are represented, also three hospitals, modern in every way; and a new one being organized, and a well-equipped Public Library. The hall mark of success of any city is its educational facilities, and in this respect Minot is well-supplied, having ample grade and high schools, and

the second largest normal school in the state. Practically all the leading fraternal orders of the country are represented here, thus enabling the newcomer or visitor to the city, an opportunity of meeting and mingling with fellow lodge members.



Fifth Avenue Looking South, Jamestown, N. D.

CHAPTER VI.

JAMESTOWN: "THE CITY BEAUTIFUL"

Jamestown the county seat of Stutsman County has a population of approximately 7,500, and is situated on the main line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, about one hundred miles in the interior of the state. It was one of the very first cities founded in the state. From the first one idea seemed paramount, which makes a city worth living in, namely, to have it one of the most attractive and scenic spots in the state. It is in a huge valley, surrounded by hills, which even in their natural dress add charm to the city nestling in their arms. They admit of endless beautification. This passion possessed the founders, and when the city was laid out, Dr. Grey, the noted editor of the greatest religious weekly in America, from

Chicago, stood on the eastern hill, now the site of one of the greatest colleges in the state, and in sheer admiration, exclaimed: "How beautiful! Here some day will be built one of the finest institutions of the Northwest." His prediction has come true.



Klaus Park, Jamestown, N. D.

No wonder, therefore, that the city has naturally taken on the slogan, "The City Beautiful." And true to that early ideal the evidences of large progress along this line are manifest. For example, the city is literally surrounded with parks. There is Nickeus Park, a charming circular green sward, embraced in the arms of the James River, after which the city is named, and dotted with trees; there is also Klaus Park, more extensive than Nickeus, a wonderfully artistic spot, skirted on one side by the river, and reaching out to the foot of the hills, covered with beautiful elms, cinder and gravel

drives, and approached by a beautiful bridge; there is the now famous Lover's Lane, flanking the city on the south, through which autos, as well as lovers, love to wind in and out of the tortuous drives and loop the loop, the whole park



Boating Scene, Jamestown, N. D.

thronged with elegant elms and elders, both native in this locality.

Then, there are other parks, as the City Park, the Methodist Camp grounds which nearly unite Nickeus and Klaus parks, and superb drives up to the College Drive and the State Hospital, all giving the city the aspect of peace and contentment and artistic taste, a profound love for the beautiful. Plato said that "the beautiful is the splendor of the true." It is that splendor, the city is striving after. This is also seen in the beautiful residences, of which over six hun-

dred have been built during the last five years, and the beautiful streets rapidly being lined with curbing and trees.

But beauty is not the only attraction of the city, probably not even the greatest. Prosperity is the foundation of any city beautiful. Jamestown claims the exceptionally large and well-managed State Hospital. It is the division point of the Northern Pacific with large car shops employing a great force of men. It has a beautiful Midland Continental Depot and is the headquarters of that system, calculated to run from



Public School Garden, Jamestown, N. D.

Winnipeg, Canada, to the gulf, as a great outlet for the grains of the north.

Eight years ago the Commercial club undertook to aid the Presbyterian Synod of North Dakota in the re-opening of the Jamestown College which had been closed for some sixteen years. The success of that remarkable institution is but an echo of the progress and development of the city and the

state. During this brief period eight beautiful buildings, at a cost, with the campus, of some \$325,000 have been erected, surrounded with drives, walks, Allen Athletic Field, making a campus ground one of the finest of its kind in the Northwest. An endowment of \$350,000 has also been raised, in which the citizens of the city had no little part. The college is crowded with students preparing themselves for citizenship in the commonwealth. This great college is the pride of the State, exhibitivive of the thrift, educational ideals and spirits of the people.

In the matter of educational facilities, Jamestown takes the lead with the best in the state. Besides the noted Jamestown College, it is the home of St. John's Academy, an institution known all over the state. Then there are fine public schools, modern, fully equipped, employing a large and efficient corps of teachers. The public schools alone present an investment of \$200,000. Ten churches of practically all denominations are located here, as also the splendid Trinity Hospital under the care and management of the sisters, representing an investment of \$60,000. The Gladstone Hotel, erected at a cost of \$150,000, run on the American plan, and several hotels run on the European plan, meet the needs of a large traveling public.

Two great trunk sewer systems have been installed, making the city a sanitary community. Over a million dollars have been spent on public improvements. The city has a brilliant white way, electric power plant, excellent water works, and other facilities. Three exceptionally strong banks take care of the business interests of the city, and help promote new industries. The aggregate deposits are \$2,500,000.

Among the public buildings in Jamestown, is the splendid City Hall, built at a cost of \$50,000, the City Armory, costing \$30,000, and the imposing structure of the County Court House. The new Public Library recently completed which cost \$40,000 is one of the finest buildings of its kind in the state from a standpoint of architectural beauty. The Masonic bodies possess a fine temple costing \$60,000. Then there is



Gladstone Hotel, Jamestown, N. D.

the Elks' Hall, and the Eagles Hall, each representing an investment of \$50,000. The U. S. Government has purchased a central site for a federal building, which is to cost approximately \$250,000.

Located at Jamestown is one of the large flour mills of the Russell-Miller Milling Co., a very expensive modern plant, with a daily capacity of 1,000 barrels. One of the new industries that promises a great future for Jamestown is

the Bridgeman-Russell Co. Creamery, which was recently erected at a cost of \$60,000. Situated in the midst of a dairy farming community, it promises wonderful possibilities. The Jamestown branch is the property of the Bridgeman-Russell Co., of Duluth, which operates a number of creameries in different parts of the Northwest. They have a network of agents spread over the states of Minnesota, Wisconsin, North and South Dakota, Montana and Michigan, and these buyers of cream direct the flow to the nearest centralizer, like the creamery in Jamestown.

On the first floor of the Jamestown plant is the factory of the creamery. Here the cream is received direct from the farmers' autos and wagons, and the two express offices of the Northern Pacific and Midland railroads, a block away. The cans are individually weighed, a sample taken and tested, and then the contents are started on their tortuous journey of purification and manipulation, later to emerge golden yellow butter, ready for the table. Throughout the entire process the cream and butter are not touched by the hands, and though each is handled many times it is all done in the most sanitary way by machinery. It is worth a trip to the factory to see the big churns, each with a capacity of a thousand pounds, and to watch the course of the cream from the time it arrives, until it is stored as butter in the refrigerator.

From the vat, into which the cream is poured from the cans of the producer, the cream is pumped to the big warmer vat where endless "worm" of coiled steam pipe continuously writhes and warms the cream to about 80 degrees. Then it is forced into the pasteurizer where it is whirled dizzily and until the temperature rises to 155 or 160 degrees.



The Creamery, Jamestown, N. D

Then under pressure the cream enters the holding back vat, where it remains half an hour and quietus is given to any bacteria hardy enough to exist up to this time.

Then the cream passes to the ceiling of the room to emerge upon a vertical toboggan slide: a series of pipes over which the cream flows in a film, and from that it drops to the basin below, which it reaches at a temperature of about



Private Office in Jamestown Creamery

70 degrees. From there it is pumped into the big holder vats of 600 and 1,000 gallons each, where the cream ripens and becomes prepared for the final stage of the journey. With a little starter formed from fresh milk and encouragement from the butter-maker and a system of steam "worms" in each ripener—the cream is conveyed to the big churns of 900 to 1,000 lbs., capacity each. Here the particles of fat are gradually separated and accumulate in golden globules swimming in a sea of buttermilk. The buttermilk is drawn

off and pumped to a tank on the second floor, where it is stored until carried away by the farmers at 2 cents per gallon and used for stock feed.

The skilled man in charge of the butter churn, now adds just the right amount of salt to the globules, the churn goes round and round, first one way and then the other, and finally the butter is worked down to the right consistency, contain-



General Office in Jamestown Creamery

ing just the right amount of moisture and flavored to a degree. It is then packed in ash tubs or firkins, each holding 63 lbs., and stored away in the big refrigerators.

The plant opened for business June 1, 1918, and by June 19th, five carloads of Primus butter had been shipped from there, with another car ready to be shipped. Each car contained more than 20,000 pounds. The plant is flourishing beyond all sanguine expectations.

A live Commercial club is a city's greatest asset, and Jamestown is among the cities of North Dakota that are unusually well favored in this respect. One of the results of the activities of the Jamestown Chamber of Commerce is the quarterly publication of "The Power House," a neat and attractive booklet dealing with matters of civic importance to Jamestown, as well as lauding Patriotic movements. The result is a bigger, and broader Jamestown; and as the club has affiliated with other clubs of various cities, and has a mailing list of over 500, the "City Power House," promises to be of no little significance for the future of the city of Jamestown.



Valley City

CHAPTER VII.

VALLEY CITY: "THE GEM OF THE SHEYENNE VALLEY"

A LEGEND OF VALLEY CITY

The glorious light of the harvest moon
Had wrapped the old gray earth
With a bridal veil of silvery white,
To celebrate Venus' birth;
And little Cupid, with fairy-like wing,
Passed thro' those realms of light,
Seeking a treasure of purest ray—
A gift for his goddess bright.

Across the deep seas and mountains grand,
Over the wooded plains,
Beyond the palace and humble cot
Where Venus, love's fair queen, reigns—
To the prairies broad of the great Northwest,
With their fields of ripening grain,
Where rivers sing in their joyous mirth,
And birds join the sweet refrain.

'Twas there, surrounded by sheaves of gold,
He paused on the brow of a hill;

For, looking down, he saw a gem
 Which made his pulses thrill,
 Like a jewel in golden setting,
 A valley nestled there—
 Like an emerald set with moonstones,
 It rested in beauty rare.

For thro' the green of bordering trees,
 The lights and shadows quiver
 Upon the waters, deep and clear,
 Of the winding Sheyenne River,
 "Tis an offering worthy to lay at thy feet
 O! my goddess of love," he said;
 And swiftly this birthday greeting to carry
 Back to his mistress he sped.

There, bowing low before her throne,
 He offered his gift of love
 To the matchless queen of all the earth,
 And the radiant stars above.
 Then, with her beautiful wand of light,
 She touched the valley and the river,
 Breathing a blessing of joy and peace
 Over both them and the giver.

And now there are homes in that lovely place,
 And Venus, the goddess above,
 O'er the gem of the Sheyenne valley sheds
 Her blessings of Light and Love.

—MAUD H. MOE.

Valley City is the county seat of Barnes County and is located on the banks of the Sheyenne River. It has a population of 6,500. During the past ten years the population has increased about one-third. It is a beautiful city surrounded by bluffs and hills, which on the south side is covered



Fifth Avenue, Valley City, N. D.

with a thick growth of trees. It has been called by writers the gem of the Sheyenne Valley, and pictured as such in poem form.

The city is becoming an educational center of no little significance, for here is located the Valley City Normal School, which has the reputation of being the greatest Normal School in the west. It is located south of the river in the wooded part of the valley, and is a beautiful sight to behold—the great stone and brick buildings nestling cozily amid the profusion of trees and vines, and artistic campus grounds. President McFarland has been at the head of this institution for twenty-six years, and the school and city are proud of him and his work.

Valley City is well represented by various industries. It is the home of the famous Occident Flour. It was here on the banks of this winding Sheyenne that the great corporation, the Russell-Miller Milling company made their first

venture, but the little old mill that was driven by water power has been relegated to the rear and in its place stands one of the great modern mills of the west. During the past ten years there have been established two Wholesale Fruit Houses, one Wholesale Grocery House, the Northwest Nursery, besides many minor industries.

Fine railroad facilities are provided by the Soo and Northern Pacific lines which pass through the city. Here is to be found the great Northern Pacific High Bridge spanning the entire Sheyenne Valley being a distance of nearly



Barnes County Court House, Valley City, N. D.

one mile, and at its highest point it is one hundred eighty feet above the waters of the Sheyenne River. Many exclamations of admiration and surprise are heard from tourists and passengers passing over this bridge when they get a view of the wondrous Sheyenne Valley and the beautiful little city lying to the south of them.

Among the public buildings probably the most conspicuous is the Barnes County Court House; other fine buildings are: the Barnes County Hospital, splendidly equipped; the City Hall; and the Public Library. The city is well represented by churches of various denominations, the Congrega-

tional, Methodist and Catholic leading, and all have attractive edifices. The High and Public Schools are fully equipped and of a high degree of efficiency.

The residence streets are a special attraction, elegant homes surrounded by fine trees, well-kept lawns, flowers, concrete walks that extend to the outskirts of the city, and all



Business Street Scene, Valley City, N. D.

parts well lighted form a sight pleasing to the eye and taste of the individual. The city has excellent water works, a complete sewer system, and electric light and power plant.

Valley City is the home of the greatest Chautauqua west of the Mother Chautauqua, located just south of the Northern Pacific Highline Bridge, in a horseshoe bend of the river and having a beautiful wooded spot of about ten acres. In the center of this ground is located a great steel auditorium which was erected at a cost of little over \$20,000, and has a seating capacity of 4,400, and many of the meetings have not only filled the seating capacity of this auditorium, but standing room has been at a premium and crowds have stood encircling the auditorium to a depth of twenty-five feet of its border.

During the past ten years Valley City has grown into

a great musical center; it has the distinction of having entertained more celebrated musicians than any city of its size in the world. The hospitality and appreciation of Valley City has been extended to Madam Nordica, Madam Sembric, Mad-



High and Public Schools, Valley City, N. D.

am Melba, Madam Nelson, Henry Woolner and others; also it has the distinction of having three times, that great organization, the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra. At the Normal Auditorium every other week during the winter months a great municipal concert is given. The concerts are put on by the Conservatory of Music of the Normal School with the aid of local musical talent. No charge has been made and Sunday after Sunday the large Auditorium is taxed to its capacity.

Not only has this city had the pleasure of entertaining musical celebrities, but its hospitality has been enjoyed by Ex-President U. S. Grant, Ex-President Theodore Roosevelt, Lieutenant-General Nelson A. Miles, Wm. J. Bryan, and others. Valley City also had the distinction of having a company

in France, being G Company of the 164th U. S. Infantry, besides the honor of having one Colonel, two Majors, five Captains, and twelve Lieutenants in service in the World War.

One of the chief charms of Valley City is the social and recreational life it offers. Club life is at its zenith. Besides the Commercial Club which enjoys a large membership, and is very active in stimulating the growth of the city, there are various women's clubs whose scope of activities has resulted in a social stimulus of no mean order. Then there is a first-class photo play theatre where a high class of pictures is featured. During the summer a most enticing rendezvous is the City Park, situated right in the heart of the city. Here Sunday after Sunday, in the afternoon, concerts are held, and the park is literally thronged with people lured there by the alluring notes of the music, the inviting benches scattered here and there in cozy nooks, and the delightful strolls under the cool shade of the trees.



Villard Street, Dickinson, N. D.

CHAPTER VIII.

DICKINSON: "THE QUEEN CITY OF THE PRAIRIES"

Over twenty-five years ago, Dickinson was the headquarters for the buffalo hunter. Big loads of buffalo skins were brought in and sold for \$1 each, which was an advantage over selling same at the range where they brought only 50 cents. This market brought a thriving livelihood to a great many, as buffaloes were numerous in those days, and it was no seldom occasion for a hunter to return from a few weeks' hunting trip with 500 skins to his credit. As only the skins were marketed, the carcasses were left to rot. Later these bleaching bones on the prairie opened up a new profitable business, which required no capital. When sufficient loads of these bones were brought in, a car or two was engaged

and the bones shipped to St. Louis for \$10 per ton, to be chiefly used in refining sugar.

At this time the Sioux Indians of the Berthold Reservation roved around Dickinson, hunting antelope, and trading the skins for trinkets, wheat, etc. During the week of July 9, 1883, 4,000 buffalo skins had been brought in. Following the extinction of the buffalo, large herds of cattle were brought in from the south. Although there were no railroads south of the town, the ranchers had no trouble in bringing in herds of 2,500 or 3,000 head of cattle. Dickinson became the largest cattle shipping point on the Northern Pacific, maintaining extensive yards, and from 20 to 25 trainloads of cattle were shipped in one day during the busy season.

Following the cattle came the sheep. In spite of the finding of needle grass, came the realization that sheep could be raised here, and this industry grew to one of immense proportion. The wool was baled, and from all sections over a hundred miles south, brought to Dickinson and shipped to Philadelphia and Boston during the months of June and July; 2,000,000 pounds of wool was shipped annually. After the sheep came farming, which has been carried on to the present day.

Dickinson, called the "Queen City of the Prairies," is the county seat of Stark County, and has a population of 6,100. It is situated on the north bank of the Heart River, where a gentle slope affords natural drainage. One by one the wooden structures of frontier days have been replaced by handsome brick blocks. It has taken no conflagration to change the town from wood to brick and stone, only the steady advance of the town that has never known serious depression, but has from year to year made substantial growth.

The city owns its own waterworks, valued at \$72,000. The water is obtained from seven deep artesian wells three quarters of a mile north of the city. All water is lifted with air, and the plant has a capacity of 5,000,000 gallons, sufficient for the city for many years to come. A central heating plant is installed in the down town districts. Well-graded, oiled streets, wide sidewalks, a brilliant white way, fine public buildings, and elegant homes, all bespeak of the prosperity of Dickinson.



Masonic Temple, Dickinson, N. D.

Among the imposing public buildings is the Masonic Temple erected at a cost of \$60,000, which is the home not only of the Masonic bodies of Dickinson, but is a rallying place for all members of the order on the Missouri slope. The building is a beautiful one, and a credit to the city as well as to the Masonic fraternity. Club rooms are fitted up in connection with the lodge rooms and the temple has become a sort of social center for the members. A handsome addition to the city is the new government post office, erected at a cost of \$90,000; this building is also the home of the U. S. Land Office, and the U. S. Weather Bureau.

The Elks Building, one of the finest buildings in the city, is the home of nearly 600 Elks, and contains a fine convention hall fitted with stage facilities. The Odd Fellows also have their own building, the first of its kind in the city. The Bohemian Hall in the western part of the city, and St. Anthony's hall on the South side, are club fraternity centers. Then there is a fine Public Library costing \$25,000; a unique feature of the interior is the fireplace made of burned brick. The city has four banks to take care of the business interests, and promote new enterprises.



Methodist Church, Dickinson, N. D.

The church life of the city is centered in eight churches—Congregational, Methodist, Episcopal, Christian Science, German Lutheran, and three Catholic. A distinct addition to the city is the beautiful, imposing brick building of the Simpson Warren Methodist church, completed in the spring of 1918, at a cost of \$25,000. The St. Joseph's Hospital, situated in the northern part of the city, is under the management of the sisters, and is fully equipped and modern in every way. It represents an investment around \$100,000.

Besides being a thriving business center, Dickinson is also a splendid educational center. The first class high school

and graded schools have been brought to a high degree of efficiency. Besides the public schools, there is a Parochial school in South Dickinson. The year of 1918 crowned the opening of the Dickinson Normal school. For the past two years a night school has been maintained with great success, being thoroughly enjoyed by the many who took advantage of the opportunity to equip themselves for commercial positions.

The city has six elevators with a capacity of 300,000 bushels, and two flour mills with a capacity of 800 barrels daily. June 1918 launched the establishment of a Briquette two-unit plant, which started developing the rich deposits of coal of which Dickinson has an over abundance. The Lehigh Mines have been selected as the site of the plant, as the veins in these mines run twenty feet thick in many places, and there is enough lignite to keep the mine busy for many years. It is the intention of this company to gradually increase this new industry to a twelve-unit affair plant costing \$1,000,000.

Dickinson has two brick plants, and is far and wide noted for her splendid clay deposits, having an abundance of white clay and fire clay, which are used for fine pottery and bricks. The Dickinson Fire and Pressed Brick Company which was incorporated in 1902 with a capital of \$200,000, owns 200 acres of rich clay bearing lands near and adjoining the city. The Company's works are located on the north bank of Heart River in the southwestern part of the city. Among the various kinds of clay deposits found on these lands, are two excellent grades of fire clay, a rare plastic semi-fire clay that works into sewer pipe and fire brick and also browns into a fine buff shade when used for facing brick. There are also selicia iron-bearing clays, and semi-shales and

red clay that works into fine old red sandstone, red and terra cotta shades when made into facing, common, and sand mould bricks.

The ordinary output of the plant is 3,000,000 brick per year, the capacity of 20,000 bricks per day. The products of this company are recognized as superior, and were adopted and used in the construction of federal buildings at Grand Forks, this state; Waterloo, Iowa, and Seattle, Wash., as well as for many other public and private buildings in various cities.

The city boasts of a broom factory, one of the few in the Northwest, a cigar factory, a bottling works doing a thriving business, an evergreen nursery containing over 5,000 trees, and is the home of the Missouri Valley Wholesale Grocery House, whose territory covers a large portion of the state, as well as eastern Montana. One of the principal industries of Dickinson is the ice plant constructed by the Dickinson Ice & Transfer Co. This plant erected at a cost of \$20,000 has a capacity of ten tons daily, and supplies the trade from Mandan to Wibaux, Mont. It is the only artificial ice plant between the Twin Cities and the Montana line. The new plant is a pioneer of its kind in North Dakota. Dimensions of the building are 60x60, with a storage capacity of 250 tons. The tank room has a concrete floor with cork insulation above and around the sides to a height of about five feet. Within the wall of cork is a waterproof concrete tank, which contains salt brine, and inside of which the cans—240 in number—containing the water to be frozen are placed. Around the receptacles run the ammonia pipes in a circle. Eight tons of brine are required to start the process of refrigeration. The ammonia is forced through the pipes by a compressor in the

engine room, cooling the brine to a temperature which freezes the water in the cans. City water passes through a hose into the cans. A 50-horse power electric motor provides power for the plant. The cakes of ice manufactured are 11x22x48.

Dickinson has one of the first armory buildings erected in the state. It is the home of Company K. The Country Club House erected in 1914 by the Dickinson Golf Club, occupies a fine location on the grounds near the golf links just west of the city, which cover approximately 70 acres. The view is fine in every direction, and the piazzas and re-



Public Library, Dickinson, N. D.

ception rooms are a favorite gathering place, and many dancing parties are given here. An ideal 9-hole golf course offers an enticing recreation to the tired business man. Dickinson offers many attractions in its social and club activities.

Dickinson is on the Red Trail, which scenic route passes from New York to the Coast via Dickinson and the Bad Lands. A short pleasant drive has been constructed "around the square" of the city, often including a tour of the U. S. Experiment station grounds, where various tests of grain, roots, grasses, alfalfa, fruits and trees are made to assist the farmers in their work. Returning to the city the way leads

past the Young Park of 25 acres, including Rocky Butte, where hundreds of deciduous and evergreen trees have a fine start. Near the water tower another grove of trees has been started, and in the eastern part of the city, Simpson Park occupies an entire block. While Dickinson in the matter of parks has had but a brief start, in the course of a few years these will mature and afford a pleasant rendezvous to its citizens.



Where the Heart Flows into the Missouri

CHAPTER IX.

MANDAN: "THE CITY OF ENTERPRISE"

A LEGEND OF MANDAN

Have you ever heard the story of
how Mandan got its name?
I will tell you so you'll understand
from whence that grand name came.
It was in the days of Indians
when they roamed the prairies green,
And here's the way the pioneers
have told the tale to me.
Sure there lived a tribe of "Mandans"
in a camp not far away,
And they built the queerest houses
out of sticks and grass and clay.
And when the white men found them
they looked so odd and rare,
They said: "Suppose we try the place
and build our houses there."

So they quit their search for gold dust
and they brought their horse and plow,
And they tilled the sod and trusted God
and showed the redskins how.
So now I've told my story
and I've done the best I can
And when they had it started,
sure they named the place Mandan.

(As sung by OLKY CHANCECOTT.)

Mandan, the "City of Enterprise," is the county seat of Morton county, and has a population of 6,000. It is a beautifully situated city nestling down in the Heart River valley about three miles from the Missouri, with high hills to the north and the south of the city, and wide stretches of timber skirting the Heart and the Missouri rivers. With its many handsome residences, fine paved streets, and modern public buildings, it is a city to take the eye.

Stretching away from Mandan are some of the prettiest drives, and a more grand and inspiring view would be hard to find than the one to be beheld from the hills at Old Fort Lincoln, overlooking the Missouri where the Heart empties into it; or by taking a trip north along the Missouri, turning into the Square Butte valley and following this winding stream to Center. The trip west of Mandan challenges the admiration of the lovers of nature.

Splendid recreation is offered by a trip across the Missouri River bottoms, either north or south of the Northern Pacific. And for those who love to stroll there are beautiful spots all along the Heart River, from Chautauqua Park down beyond the fair grounds, glens, and gulleys, abounding in ferns and wild flowers, in beautifully shaded nooks and lov-

ers' lanes—really rare in what is for the most part a prairie state. These places are a source of enjoyment to the young and a rest for tired nerves, and a refuge for one who seeks a little time away from the humdrum of life.

Being located in an agricultural district, the industries of Mandan are made largely of those lines that contribute



Street Scene, Mandan, N. D.

to the needs of an agricultural community. Located here are large houses distributing farm machinery and lumber; one of the largest wholesale grocery houses of the west, the Missouri Valley Grocery Co., is located here, and does a business of approximately \$1,000,000. There are four banks with a total deposit of \$2,800,000, one of the banks having eight associate banks located in smaller towns in this territory.

Mandan is the headquarters of the Bingerheimer Mercantile Company, which operates lumber yards and elevators

and farm machinery in eight of the small towns. It is the home of the Mandan Mercantile Company, and of the Thompson Yards. One of the Russell-Miller Milling Company large mills is located here, with a pay roll of no small proportion. Then there is a centralized creamery and produce company, that handles the cream and products from hundreds of farms in the vicinity.

Greater than all these, however, are the railroad interests which center here, this city being the terminal division of the Northern Pacific line, from which radiate two important



Lewis & Clark Hotel, Mandan, N. D.

lines running north and west to Killdeer, and south and west to Mott, tapping a rich territory and bringing the products of some of the best farms into the city. Here are located large railroad shops employing many hundreds of men. The Northern Pacific pay roll in this city is not far from \$100,000 a month.

A decided acquisition to the city is the Lewis and Clark Hotel completed in January 1918, at a cost of \$200,000. It is the property of former Governor L. B. Hanna. The building has a frontage of 150 feet long by 130 wide and is made of pressed brick with white enamel ornamental trimmings.

It is four stories high, and architecturally one of the most beautiful hotels in the Northwest. Mr. Hanna has leased the hotel to Keller & Boyd, who also operate the Waldorf at Fargo.

One of the new industries that has recently been organized and that promises to mark a new era in the industrial development of Mandan is that of the Thorberg Tile Co. This company was recently incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000 to develop the clay beds located about seven or eight miles south of Mandan, on what is known as the Old Fort Lincoln flats. Chemical tests have proven that the clay deposits acquired by this company are among the best in the state. While it is the intention of the company at present to confine its operations to building tile, and rougher products, and to produce a high-grade building brick, Mandan entertains the belief that at no distant date, the city will be the site of a thriving pottery industry. The abundance and cheapness of lignite will make it possible to operate such plants at a cost far below that of pottery centers in the east. Realizing that up to this time the development of this or any other branch of industry was the labor question, it hopes now that the war is over, to induce the high grade pottery workers, which compose the class of skilled operatives and are mostly foreigners, to come to this part of the country. Mandan, as well as other North Dakota cities is beginning to realize and develop the untold wealth of North Dakota's resources, namely, in coal and clay beds.

The municipality of Mandan owns its own waterworks, using the Missouri River, the water is pumped into settling tanks on one of the high hills above the city. Two new reservoirs have just been built which have a capacity of nearly

two million gallons. The city also has one of the most completely appointed electric plants in the Northwest. It is owned by the Mandan Electric Co., which also operates a central heating plant which supplies steam heat to the business district.

Mandan has splendid educational facilities in its schools. Besides the High School building which was recently erected and is the last word in efficiency, boasting of a large gym-



U. S. Experiment Farm, Mandan, N. D.

nasium and modern equipment, there is the Central school, the Custer school, and the Parochial school. It is also the home of the North Dakota State Reform school.

Socially, the city has much to offer. There are numerous lodges, a Town and Country Club with a large membership, which owns an artistic club house beautifully situated on the bank of the Heart River. The club has a fine golf and tennis course. The Missouri Slope Fairs, one of the oldest and best grounded fairs and exhibitions own a fine fair grounds within the city limits. The fairs are held here each year and bring

thousands to the city. Mandan is on the great national highway, the Red Trail, running from New York to Seattle, and also on the Black Trail, running through Winnipeg to the Black Hills. The Commercial Club maintains comfortable club rooms in one of the best business blocks of the city. The city is active in its religious life, and has five churches of different denominations. The Palace Theatre, one of the finest show houses in the Northwest, provides amusement to a large and appreciative public.



Main Street, Williston, N. D.

CHAPTER X.

WILLISTON: "THE CITY OF OPPORTUNITY"

Williston, the "City of Opportunity," is the county seat of Williams County, and has a population of 5,500. It is located in the extreme west of North Dakota, where the Great Northern and Missouri meet, only twenty miles from Montana. No one would recognize the Williston of the eighties, consisting of a few log buildings, in the transformation of Williston of today. The growth of the city in the last ten years has been phenomenal. It is no longer the uncertain growth that comes with the early rush in a newly opened district, that later comes to a lull—no, Williston's expansion is sure, substantial and healthy.

Being a division point, the railroad pay roll is a commercial asset. It has unlimited resources, as yet to a great extent undeveloped, in its vast coal deposits. There are about

six mines near the city. About two and one half miles from the city is located the Government Power Plant, which is used for pumping and generating electricity, utilized on the reclamation project and by the city of Williston for light and power. It is built right at the head of a mine that reaches into the hill half a mile.

Water for irrigating several thousand acres is pumped out of the Missouri and elevated 80 feet, in two lifts, to one canal and into others at a lower head, by centrifugal pumps driven by electric motors, receiving energy from this mine. The pumping equipment includes sixteen pumps, having a combined capacity of two thousand horse-power. Electrical energy is also produced at this plant and transmitted a distance of twenty-six miles to Buford, to be used for driving motors on the pumping project located there.

Williston's White Way, which is one of the best in the Northwest, comes from this power plant. It is the latest word in street lighting efficiency. Using the single lamp system, new series Nitrogen lamps, each light affords many times the light efficiency of the old style way with its three to six lamps. Now it stands to reason that if electrical energy can be produced at the only government owned and operated mine, for the purpose of pumping water and lighting Williston, it can be produced in unlimited amount at this, or any other plant in North Dakota where coal mines are located, for driving machinery and for various manufacturing industries.

Factories located within Williston, allied with agriculture, might include sugar, condensed milk, pickles, canned peas, cheese and butter. The profits to be had from the successful briquetting of lignite coal can hardly be estimated, and therein lies the greatest opportunity for coal output.

To this should be added the needed development of vast clay deposits, which may profitably be turned to salable products.

A remarkable feat of man's supremacy over Nature, was demonstrated at Williston on August 31, 1916, when the Missouri River was spanned by a pontoon bridge. Since the days of Lewis and Clark, the Indian, the hunter, the United States troops, the rancher, the recent settler, armed with



Pontoon Bridge, Williston, N. D.

modern ideas, had all successfully been crossing the swift tide by means of the laborious and none too safe canoe, raft, and ferry.

The bridge site, which is less than half a mile from the Great Northern depot, is one of the most favorable on the river. Thirty-five boats and short stretches of low tress work support plank driveways over the main and old channels. Revetment work prevents the main channel from cutting the bank, this channel is 500 feet wide at its narrowest point below the north of the Yellowstone, and is of great depth and unusual swiftness. South of the Island, the old or lesser channel is sluggish and shallow, and only 250 feet in width.

This was easily spanned by eleven pontoons and plank approaches.

Five heavy wire cables of varying lengths up to 700 feet, attached to "dead men" sunk deep in the banks, anchor the bridge that spans the main channel. To anchor the bridge more securely, high towers have been erected on either bank to support an overhead cable from which cables reach to the bridge. The great advantage of high support is that they are out of the water, free from all drift, and tend to point the up-stream ends of the boats high, allowing both drift



Williams County Court House, Williston, N. D.

and current to pass under with less resistance. The boats and driveway have been built of extra heavy timber and planks. All iron parts and the links connecting the boats are of great strength. The pontoons are 24 feet long and 8 feet wide; tightly covered and calked and pitched on sides and bottoms. After being loaded with the driveway and railing, the boats or pontoons draw less than eight inches of water.

The bridge is constructed with two long swing sections, one 115 feet and the other 150 feet. By means of a cable and a rope, operated by a small engine the gates are opened,

which are made to conform to navigation regulations and allow passage of boats. This bridge has been put through by the Missouri Bridge Company, a corporation of local business men. The capital stock of \$10,000 was subscribed by local business men and farmers on both sides of the river, who all derive a great benefit from this bridge, as it connects now the Williams and McKenzie counties. A toll of 50 and 25 cents is charged for crossing the bridge.

Williston enjoys a great many advantages. Modern improvements are to be seen everywhere. It has properly de-



A Residence Street, Williston, N. D.

veloped water mains, electric street lighting system, sewer system, filtration plant, concrete walks, splendid schools, a fine James Memorial Library of 4,000 volumes, thriving business streets, and beautiful homes. Williston is well represented in its religious interests, having ten churches of various denominations.

In the vicinity are stock farms of thoroughbred Perche-

ron horses and Jersey cattle; dairy farms, bonanza farms, as well as many smaller farms. Modern labor-saving devices are being installed in the farm homes to lessen the labor of the farm wife. A social atmosphere prevails between both city and home community life. Numerous farmers' clubs are organized, and these give picnics in the summer time, and city and farm mingle freely, thus creating a feeling of good fellowship, which is the hall mark of success of any community.



Bird's Eye View of Devils Lake, N. D.

CHAPTER XI.

DEVILS LAKE: "THE BEAUTY SPOT OF NORTH DAKOTA"

From the early days of settlement in the vicinity of Devils Lake to the present time seems but a brief period. Nevertheless, about those seemingly few years, much of history could be related. During 1882 Ramsey County was thrown open to the homesteader. Today it is covered with magnificent farms, prosperous communities, and flourishing cities. Indeed, a vivid imagination is now required to picture the early Indian days, primitive conditions, and the hardships, with the scenes unfolding before the eyes in this so-called Lake Region.

Devils Lake, the county seat of Ramsey County, a thriving prosperous city, with a population of 5,100, occupies a prominent place in the so-called Lake Region, and is the

"Beauty Spot of North Dakota," being one of the most beautiful and favored summer resorts in the state. Devils Lake is situated on the transcontinental line of the Great Northern Railway, 406 miles west of Minneapolis, and on the Soo Line 387 miles west of Duluth. Connecting Devils Lake Chautauqua on the lake shore with the city, is the Devils Lake & Chautauqua Electric Line, which during the summer runs hourly trains back and forth from the city. Running from Devils Lake to Canada is the Farmers' Grain and Shipping Company, a pioneer railway built exclusively by the farmers so that they might more expeditiously market their crop.

The growth of the city has been steady and natural. Improvements have been made from time to time when justified by the prosperity of the community. It is only necessary to stroll through the business and residential sections and inspect the well-built, and well-kept stores, churches, public buildings and homes of imposing architecture, to become convinced of the prosperity of the community. In thirty years from an Indian settlement there has developed a city with all the modern improvements, including seventy miles of well kept streets, twenty-five miles of paved sidewalks; a fine five-cluster lighting system; an excellent water system; an efficient fire department; eight and one half miles of sewerage system; churches of almost every denomination; magnificent lodge homes, schools, library, hotels, theatres, and hospitals.

The public buildings of the city are of impressive architecture. The Federal building which houses the U. S. Court and Postoffice, is probably the most imposing edifice, it is built of Vermont stone at a cost of \$150,000. Rivaling this in a point of beauty and substantiality is the new Masonic

Temple, erected at a cost of \$70,000, and the Elks Home, costing \$50,000.

Devils Lake has unusually fine educational facilities. Besides the three public school buildings, well equipped, employing a corps of thirty-two teachers, and an average attendance of one thousand, there is the State School for the Deaf and Dumb with buildings and grounds valued at \$100,000, with an attendance of 110, and the St. Mary's Academy located on the Mercy Hospital grounds, with a valuation close to that of the state institute, and an average attendance of 100 pupils.

The city has two hospitals, the "Mercy" and the "General," the latter being completed in 1916 at a cost of \$35,000, both fully equipped; a fine Carnegie Library; a U. S. Weather Bureau; a first-class opera house valued at \$60,000, where some of the best plays and musical celebrities of the country are presented. Then there are three Motion Picture Theatres, all featuring a high class of plays, films, and vaudeville and offering pleasant recreation to a large public.

The State Biological Station located at the Chautauqua Park, has attracted considerable attention through its research work and experiments with acclimation of fish to the salty water of the lake. Great success has resulted from these experiments, and Devils Lake is being annually stocked with fish, and soon promises to be the sportsman's mecca of the Northwest.

Fort Totten on the south shore of the lake is one of the ancient landmarks of pioneer days. It is now being used as an Indian School for the culturing of the Indians and educating them to modern ways and customs and principally in progressive agriculture. The State owns a magnificent tract of land on the shores of Devils Lake where the annual

encampments of the State Militia are held. Commodious commissary and equipment buildings with a complete water system and excellent facilities for bathing and for maneuvering in the wooded country about the Lake have made this reservation the most popular grounds for encampment in the Northwest.

Immediately across Devils Lake to the south, near Fort Totten, the Federal Government has reserved a national



Main Street, Devils Lake, N.D.

park, known as Sully's Hill Park, it being so designated from the fact that Gen. Sully defeated the Sioux Indians on the famous battle ground near what is known as Sully's Hill, in the year 1863. This government park comprises a tract of land of 760 acres, and is densely wooded and all kinds of wild game abound under the protection afforded by the timber.

With its excellent transportation facilities, Devils Lake has developed into a wholesale center of no little magnitude, and several wholesale houses find their homes here. Fruit,

groceries, trees, cigars, creamery products, ice cream, machinery, dry goods, and furniture, are shipped from Devils Lake in all directions of the Lake Region. A singular and important resource of the city is the Devils Lake Nursery, which has the distinction of being the most northern nursery in America. It comprises 250 acres of hardy home-grown stock, and is located one-half mile east of the city, on high prairie soil. It propagates fruit trees, small trees, forest



A Residence Street, Devils Lake, N. D.

trees, evergreens, ornamental shrubs, and perennial flowers. The main shop of the Great Northern Railway, the largest between St. Paul and Seattle, installed and completed at a cost of nearly a million dollars is to be found in Devils Lake.

The country roads in the Lake Region—which comprises the counties of Ramsey, Benson, Cavalier, Nelson, Pierce, Towner and Rolette—are as good as any to be found in the Northwest. Automobiles for business and pleasure are largely used, and a majority of the farmers now drive their own cars. This easy and popular method has united city and

village for social and commercial betterment. The Wonderland Trail, running from Minneapolis to Glacier Park and Seattle; the Blue Trail from Fargo; and the Red Trail running north and south, all lead through Devils Lake, and the roads are excellent. Automobile tourists from all points east pass through Devils Lake to gain the advantage of the magnificent highways and beautiful scenery, as well as to attend the Chautauqua held there annually.

Favored by its unique and beautiful location, Devils Lake is naturally a city of fine homes, well-kept lawns, trees and shrubbery. The residential sections have kept pace with the business district in development, and here can be found the substantial artistic type of home-like bungalow, or the large impressive mansion of modern architecture, bespeaking of progressiveness and prosperity which seem to typify the entire region.

One finds in Devils Lake a great amount of club life, active and well-organized, in which the women as well as the men are well represented. The Commercial Club maintains magnificently furnished quarters in the Opera House Block, with card, billiard, reading and lounging rooms. The club is active along many lines. It has inaugurated a Good Roads Movement, and two or three times a year business houses are closed while the highways are being improved. Trade excursions by automobile are frequent, and the annual Mid-Winter Fair is perhaps the one big feature of the club work. Farmers from the Lake Region take great interest in the Fair work. By competition contests, and offers of awards, the standard of production has been raised and greater interest stimulated among the farmers in raising livestock, alfalfa, and corn.



Dakota Avenue Looking East, Wapeton, N. D.

CHAPTER XII.

WAHPETON: "THE GATEWAY OF THE NORTHWEST"

Wahpeton was the great gateway through which so many passed to enter the promised land. That great army of grim and determined men, westward bound—halted on the brink of the Red River of the North, and with eager eyes gazed into the vast distance—here they seemed to hear God whisper in their ears: "This land I give to you and your children." It was here the pioneer rested—here he gained courage to go on and on—to battle with the primitive elements of savagery, and privations of pioneer life. Here the sight of the Red River valley gladdened his eyes, gave courage to his heart and zest to his determination to build a home for his loved ones amidst the lurking danger of the arrow of the wily red man.

No wonder Wahpeton has prospered—so large a cargo of hope, ambition, and determination passed through its portals that some of it soaked into the very air—and the city grew and expanded. Today Wahpeton, nestling cozily in the



Richland County Court House, Wahpeton, N. D.

midst of the famous Red River Valley, has a population of 3,500, and is the county seat of Richland County.

The pride of the city is the Richland County Court House, that was erected in 1914 at a cost of \$145,000, and is considered the finest building of its kind in the State of North Dakota. It is a beautiful structure of white stone, and the interior decorations are exceptionally fine. Four beautiful paintings adorn the dome, which are especially characteristic of this progressive county. The paintings bear the names of Education, Wisdom, Commerce, and Agriculture. The decorations of the different county offices are in perfect accord with the general scheme of combined beauty and utility. The religious life of the city is represented by ten churches of different denominations, all of whom own splendid edifices.

Other fine public buildings are: the new Federal Post-office erected at a cost of \$47,000, a large and commodious

City Hall, a splendid three-story Opera House, erected at a cost of \$50,000, and the city also has the distinction of having the finest Great Northern Station west of the Twin Cities, which was erected at a cost of \$50,000. A big asset to the city is the public library of 2,500 volumes, which is located in the Court House, and the three strong banks.

Wahpeton has excellent educational facilities. It is the home of the State School of Science which has won a statewide reputation for efficiency, as also the Government Indian School, one of the show places of the state, which has demon-



City Hall, Wahpeton, N. D.

strated the fact that it pays to educate the Indian. The public school system of the city ranks with the best. Besides the public schools there is a Lutheran Bible School, and a Parochial School, the latter being founded in 1886, and has the distinction of being the first of its kind in North Dakota. The \$10,000 High School building of brick has a splendid gymnasium, is modern, and well equipped in every way.

The Wahpeton Conservatory of Music, established in 1912 by Pres. Smith of the State School of Science and E. W. Hoyt who was affiliated with the same institution, has proved

to be a governing factor in the musical life of the city. A strong force of instructors of wide experience is maintained.

The city has excellent light and power service, the current for same is generated by water power at a large dam through which flows the Red River, which is the outlet for all the lakes of the Park region of Minnesota, thus producing power for manufacturing purposes at Wahpeton. The electric light plant besides furnishing 15 miles of lighted streets for the city, and a white way on the main street, also supplies current for illuminating and motive power for twelve cities and villages in the vicinity.

A complete sewer system, and a good water supply of unlimited capacity, are numbered among the numerous utilities of the city. The \$20,000 Filtration Plant gives Wahpeton the very best of water service. The plant receives the water from the center of the stream above the dam in the Otter Tail River. The water runs through many filtering processes, and is made perfectly pure by the time it gets to the large water basin. The city has two miles of bitulithic pavement and thirty miles of concrete sidewalks.

Of the manufacturing industries located at Wahpeton, the principal one is the Northwestern Sheet and Iron Works, which has the largest output in the state. This concern was established in 1910, and has four traveling salesmen to canvass the territory it covers. The capacity of the plant is 800 feet of sheet per day. Besides selling corrugated culverts, the Sheet and Iron Works act as jobbers of road machinery. Then there are the Wahpeton Roller Mills, a fireproof structure of concrete, brick and steel, costing \$45,000. The storage capacity of the mill is 25,000 barrels, and has a capacity of 175 barrels per day.

Among the wholesale houses located at Wahpeton, is the well-known firm of Leach & Gamble Co., whose corps of traveling salesmen cover the eastern part of the state as well as the northeastern part of South Dakota, and a part of Minnesota. The Wagner Candy Company is a wholesale firm that covers the eastern part of North Dakota. Other industries are: The Bottling Works, the Flax Tow Mill, The Wahpeton Marble Works, Steam Laundry and a Book Bindery.



The Armory, Wahpeton, N. D.

Wahpeton is a city of exceptionally fine railway facilities; being on three transcontinental railroads, the main line of the Great Northern and branch lines of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, and the Northern Pacific railroads. The Milwaukee is crossed by the Soo Line at Fairmount, 14 miles south, giving a splendid opportunity for direct connection with Canadian cities and the Pacific Coast. These lines furnish Wahpeton with excellent intercourse with the world at large, assuring thereby its future welfare.

The social life of the city is enlivened by the many fraternal organizations that have splendid lodge homes, as well as by the women's clubs, all being jointly responsible for the spirit of good fellowship that exists in the community.

At the Opera House a high class of road shows, and eastern talent of marked ability are featured during the season. The two Motion Picture Theatres cater select and varied programs, and thus recreation is provided to suit the tastes and purposes of the many.

Wahpeton has two beautiful parks, chief of which is the Island Park. The natural attractions of the park, its shady wood, the winding river, the pleasant walks, the soft carpet of grass, alone make it the ideal spot for recreation, as well as for the many picnics, Sunday afternoon concerts, and other forms of amusement that are held there during the summer months. The Wahpeton-Breckenridge street car line brings many from the neighboring city to this pleasant rendezvous.

The annual Richland County Fair held at Wahpeton, is one of the city's greatest assets, as well as a means to stimulate—through the competition for prizes—the best talents of the people of the county to a higher degree of efficiency, in the various lines of production. Aside from that, they are a pleasurable occasion and eagerly looked forward to by the people of Richland County.



Main Street, Grafton, N. D.

CHAPTER XIII.

GRAFTON: "THE CITY OF PROSPEROUS HOMES"

Grafton, "The City of Prosperous Homes," is the county seat of Walsh County, and has a population of 3,000. A little less than forty years ago, Grafton was an Indian settlement, abounding with primitive conditions, and various hardships were the lot of the early pioneer. The first settlers came to the vicinity in 1878, the major portion of them settling along the borders of the picturesque Park River. Most of the claims consisted of 160 acres, and generally in the form of a rectangle one mile in length, and one-fourth of a mile in breadth, and a portion of each piece of land bordering

on the river. The prairie land was at that time considered of little value, and no one cared to brave the hardships of settling on the dreary open prairie.

In 1881, the St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Manitoba railroad was extended from Grand Forks to Grafton, this afterward becoming the Great Northern; and in 1885 the Northern Pacific built its line through the city to Winnipeg. After the location of the railroad, the town had been fully determined upon, and townsite promoters were upon the grounds, and began the sale of lots as soon as the crop was harvested off the original townsite.

At the time the first train arrived in Grafton, the place had a population of 400 and about thirty places of business. The population began steadily increasing from the time the railroad was surveyed, and within a year it had increased to 1,500. From that time to the present the growth has been the steady nominal growth of a healthy city.

Grafton has the distinction of being the first city in the state to municipally own its electric light plant, and the city has been lighted by electricity since 1889. It also had the first free Public Library in the state, which was organized in 1896. The city has a water system of sufficient size to more than amply supply water for commercial and domestic purposes. The two wells are three hundred feet deep and the fire pressure varies from 80 to 100 pounds. The city has fifteen miles of cement sidewalks and cedar block paved streets in the principal residence and business districts.

Grafton takes its place among the leading cities in North Dakota, in its up-to-date and efficient public school system. There are three school buildings, with an enrollment of about 613 scholars, and a teaching force of twenty-five teachers.

The teaching staff of the High School numbers twelve, six of whom are men, an unusual percentage in a North Dakota high school. In addition to the regular four year academic courses, strong agricultural, commercial, and Normal departments are maintained. Grafton is one of the five cities selected in 1910 to receive a special gift of \$2,500 annually from the state for the support of an agricultural department.



Walsh County Court House, Grafton, N. D.

An expert who devotes all his time to teaching agriculture is employed throughout the year, and extension work is featured. Here also is located the State Institution for the Feeble-Minded.

In 1892, the citizens erected the National Guard Armory at a cost of \$10,000, but the company was organized as early as 1885. Company "C's" first call to service was in 1887, during an outbreak of Turtle Mountain Indians; in 1888 to preserve peace during the Collier murder trial; in 1893 during

the epidemic of Coxeyism; and on April 26, 1898 at the country's call in the Spanish-American War. In 1900 a beautiful soldiers' monument was erected by Walsh County and its citizens as a tribute to the heroic deeds of the members of Company "C," who sacrificed their lives while serving their country in the Spanish-American war in the Philippines.

Among the most imposing of public buildings is the Masonic Temple erected at a cost of \$30,000; the County Court House; the large brick Opera House; the seven fine church edifices, which represent an investment of \$75,000, and practically all the leading denominations; and a fine Carnegie Public Library, as also the Deaconess Hospital, which is under the management of the Lutheran church, and is a large, well-appointed and exceedingly well-managed institution. The city has three banks with an aggregate sum of \$1,400,000 in bank deposits, who are well able to take care of the business interests of the city, and help finance new industries.

Of the manufacturing industries located in Grafton, the Roller Mills take the leading place; these manufacturing in the neighborhood of 200,000 barrels of flour per year, and nearly three quarters of a million bushels of wheat are ground annually. A thriving industry is the local Bottling Works, where are manufactured on an average of 8,000 cases of carbonated beverages per month, and fully 192,000 bottles are shipped and distributed to various customers. In addition to this the firm distributes pure crystal water, which has stood the test of chemical analysis. The water is taken from a spring in the vicinity of the factory. The local distribution of this product alone, averages 1,300 gallons per month. The city also has a Cigar Factory, and Monument Works.

Excellent passenger and freight service is given by the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Companies, which operate eight passenger trains daily through the city, with an additional tri-weekly mixed train on the Morden branch. Also excellent automobile highways pass through the city, linking it to metropolitan cities of Minnesota and Manitoba. One of the "Meridian Road" connecting Winnipeg, Man., on the north and Galveston, Texas on the south.

In its small Public Museum of birds and animals, Grafton has an institution of decided interest. It is maintained by W. H. Williams, the taxidermist, who has had thirty-five years of practical experience, and whose products are a source of pride in some of the best homes from North Dakota to southern California. His specimens are displayed in some of the leading state and national institutions. His works have been exhibited at some of the foremost state fairs; and at the world far at St. Louis, and Chicago, have been highly complimented by some of the best judges of art in the United States. Mr. Williams is connected with the biological department at Washington, D. C.

Grafton is typically a city of homes, and its social environment is that of home influence, and of sane, healthy pleasures. Skirting the city is the beautiful Park River, offering delightful strolls along its banks to the lover of nature. Since the Leistikow Memorial Park was established in 1915, embracing 22 acres, including three acres of natural timber, on the bank of the Park River, it has been the scene of many picnics and other sources of amusement. Drives have been laid out making it most accessible, as well as a pleasure for the autos to drive into and out of the park. The river was cleared out, docks built for boating and bathing, and the

park is now one of the most attractive recreation spots in that part of the state.

In the spring of 1916, the services of Prof. Waldron of the State Agricultural College were secured to lay out the drives, and plan for the future improvement and beautifying of this park. The walks were graveled, and drives graded and dragged, and tennis courts laid out in the central portion



Residence Street, Grafton, N. D.

of the park. Two bath houses, a bandstand, and a large pavilion with concrete floor were erected at a cost of \$1,300, and the bathing and boating facilities were improved. Through the co-operation of the city council, the drives, buildings, and all portions of the park were lighted by electricity. In the spring of 1918, bronze and stone monuments were placed at the entrance, and shrubbery and more trees planted, it being a plan of the trustees of the park to make it a thing of beauty and enjoyment for the people of Grafton and the surrounding country.

It was owing to the magnificent gift of F. W. Leistikow a Winnipeg man, and former resident of Grafton, that the park came to mature so rapidly. Mr. Leistikow offered a gift of \$5,000 to the park district for the purpose of erecting



Leistikow Memorial Park, Grafton, N. D.

a park in the memory of his deceased parents, also former residents of Grafton. The board accepted this splendid donation and hurried the work, so that on July 14, 1916, the park was formally opened to the public.

The club life of Grafton is active and stimulating. Besides the Commercial Club of 221 members, there are two women's clubs. Grafton is also a city with well-equipped show houses that play to road attractions, one of which is the beautiful Opera House, erected at a cost of nearly \$18,000,

having folding chairs and a seating capacity of five hundred, and where some of the choicest plays are staged. Then there are two Vaudeville and Motion Picture Theatres. Here are shown nightly the highest film productions distributed by the world's leading film jobbers, thus placing the city second to none, as a mecca to visiting lovers of stage productions.



Main Street, Lidgerwood, N. D.

CHAPTER XIV.

LIDGERWOOD: "THE CITY OF PROGRESS"

Nestling in a rich agricultural district, in the famous Red River Valley, lies one of the most progressive and pleasant little cities of North Dakota. Lidgerwood, "The City of Progress," has a population of over 1,200. It is the landmark of early pioneers. Into the little hamlet of early days came the sifted population of the best countries in Europe—the stoutest and bravest, and the sturdiest and the fittest—for none but the brave and staunch will undertake to break the way for civilization. If the whisperings of the cool evening breezes could be understood, what tales we would hear of long ago, as they paused in their course to embrace many a weary, struggling pioneer, to whisper new courage into his

ear, cooling his sweated brow, and leaving him refreshed to meet the next day.

Lidgerwood is now the home of a prosperous and contented people. As the years of its span grew apace, new people induced by the live commercial spirit of the community, came and developed new and more varied avenues of business, and the town became noted for its large volume of business activities, and its possibilities for a poor man to make good. Civic pride developed rapidly and with it came substantial improvements of business and residence property, until now the city is noted for its large substantial business blocks and handsome homes.

This civic spirit has taken many forms, perhaps the most notable being the large City Hall, erected in 1911, which is admittedly one of the best in the state. Cement sidewalks, well-graded oiled streets, complete sewer system, municipal ownership of waterworks, a brilliant White Way that illuminates the city in a dazzling light, a Public Library containing a choice selection of 2,000 books, beautiful homes, well-kept lawns, flowers, cool alleys of trees in the residence district, splendid churches, fraternity buildings, and the park started two years ago, where numerous trees, shrubs and flowers have been planted, benches installed, which in the course of a few years will be an attractive spot for recreation—all attest to the "home pride" of the Lidgerwood people.

The city is fortunate in having two exceptionally strong banks, to take care of the business interests and assist new industries. One of the most beautiful bank buildings in the State of North Dakota is the First National Bank of Lidgerwood, erected in 1914 at a cost of \$41,000. It is built of Bedford rock and Vermont granite, with four polished gran-

ite pillars. The interior is finished in light Italian marble trimmed with Italian red marble at the base of wainscoting; the lobby floor is made of fine quality tarazo; the furniture and woodwork is all mahogany with bronze fixtures; an indirect lighting system has been installed; the decorations are in green and gold; and the floors of the work rooms are covered with cork linoleum. This piece of architecture is undoubtedly a thing of beauty, and has called forth much admiration from the traveling public, and is a source of pride to



First National Bank, Lidgerwood, N. D.

the citizens of Lidgerwood. Another imposing structure of which the city is justly proud, is the large fine brick building of the Farmers' National Bank, on the second floor of which are situated the offices of the Lidgerwood Rural Telephone Co., whose lines extend into almost every home in the city, and to all farms in territory tributary to the city. The aggregate sum of bank deposits is \$1,000,000.

Lidgerwood has fine railroad facilities, being on the Great Northern and Soo Lines; ten mixed trains, passenger and freight pass through daily. The principal manufacturing industry is that of the Roller Mills, which has a capacity of

300 barrels per day, and maintains a large payroll, and also supplies the city with light and power service. Then there are three large automobile firms doing a large business and carrying a large pay roll. There are very few people in the city or on the farms that do not own an automobile, and in case of some big event or celebration held in Lidgerwood,



Farmers National Bank, Lidgerwood, N. D.

the streets are simply blocked with autos bringing people from all directions.

In educational facilities, Lidgerwood ranks with the best in the state. The pride of the city is the first-class High School, whose students have held first place in many of the state declamatory and athletic contests, and a large percentage of its graduates enter each year higher institutions of learning. The graded schools have a splendid corps of teachers, for Lidgerwood citizens believe in nothing but the very best for their children. Besides the public schools there is the St. Boniface Parochial school, a beautiful three-story brick building erected at a cost of \$20,000.

Surrounding Lidgerwood are well-kept prosperous farms, producing a rich yearly harvest, the harvest of the 1918 crop yielding on an average 30 bushels of wheat and 55 bush-

els of oats per acre. The farmers are engaged to a great extent in diversified farming and also stock raising. One of the best-known stock farms is the "Morava Stock Farm," owned by Anton Lipovsky, where numerous pure bred Percheron horses and Shorthorn cattle are kept. The farmers have never known a total crop failure. One conspicuous attraction about these farms is the splendid grove of trees that surrounds the cozy, modern home of the farmer. Every modern convenience is being introduced to lessen the labor



High and Public School, Lidgerwood, N. D.

of the farm wife. The rural route system has been installed, employing four mail carriers each covering thirty miles per day, thus bringing news of the world to the farmer's very door.

There are many fraternal organizations in the city, each having a large membership; among these are the Woodmen, the Masons, the Western Bohemian Brotherhood, the Catholic Workmen, the Foresters, and the Western Bohemian Catholic Association. The stimulus of social life is repre-

sented by the Lidgerwood Women's Club, which has done much for public welfare; the Civic Improvement and Study Club, which looks after the beautifying of the city; and the Auxiliary to the Women's Club, which is composed of about twenty unmarried ladies, and gives annually home talent plays for the benefit of the library, and makes a social home for the lady teachers.

The patriotism of the people of Lidgerwood is best manifested by the 80 foot pole erected on the main street which



A Residence Street, Lidgerwood, N. D.

proudly bears a McAdoo flag with a star from the Government, and testifies to the fact that the citizens have over double subscribed for Liberty Bonds. Side by this flag is the home service flag thickly studded with stars representing the boys that were in the service of Uncle Sam in the World War. That the citizens were back of their boys was proved at the Red Cross Auction Sale held in Lidgerwood in May, 1918, when the sum of \$6,132.67 was realized from the sale. Considering that the city has only a population of 1,200, the figures speak for themselves.

The Lidgerwood Concert Band, consisting of 18 pieces, gives concerts on the main street twice a week. These concerts bring out many farmers from the vicinity. The Motion Picture Theatre gives a select and varied program, while at the Bohemian Hall, which is the lodge home of the Western Bohemian Brotherhood, and is equipped with stage facilities and a large seating capacity, are staged some of the leading attractions of traveling theatrical companies. The city is also the annual home of the Chautauqua, thus a varied program of recreations and entertainments is provided to suit the tastes of many. There is also an Automobile Club, its members having built a club house at Tewaukan Park on Lake Tewaukan, and frequent pleasant excursions are made to this summer home, where fishing and entertaining is indulged in freely.

The church life of the city is represented by six churches and all have handsome edifices. There is the St. John Nepomuck Catholic church, the St. Boniface Catholic church, the Episcopal, the Baptist, the Methodist, and the Lutheran churches. All churches have a large attendance and play an important part in the social life.



Fantastic Carving of Weird Bluffs, Domes and Castles

CHAPTER XV.

NATURAL BEAUTIES AND SUMMER RESORTS OF NORTH DAKOTA

The natural beauties of North Dakota, though not those of destruction and desolation, perhaps exceed the far-famed gardens of Italy. True, no Alps nor Appenines burst from their broad bosom and rear their cold dead peaks mile upon mile into heaven's mighty vault; no Vesuvius belches his angry flame at the stars; no Niagara churns its green waters into a rainbow tinted foam; nor do we have the savage roar of the avalanche. But here we have the sun-kissed prairies, the purple tints of the lotus eater's land; the pastoral beauties of Tempe's delightful home; glorious sunsets, and sun-rises, whose gleaming gold might ransom a universe of kings. And for scenery, nothing can surpass the natural beauties of our "Bad Lands" in the Missouri Slope.

This Artists' Park of surpassing beauty of color, with unapproached carving of geometric forms and graceful curves, was misnamed the "Bad Lands" by the early Indians, and

has retained the name to this day. The Indians being a primitive, superstitious race, could not understand or account for the burning fires, the strange forms of the bluffs, and the many colors on the hillsides. They were fearful of evil spirits, and called the place "Bad Medicine." Indians of early days never made a permanent camp there. They came to hunt, but their stay was short. This region where the lignite beds have burned out in past ages, and the surface has caved in, presents formations so weird as to seem



Turrets and Piers of the Bad Lands

impossible. There are great castles, turrets, spires, and lofty columns capped by huge boulders that have saved them from erosion.

Characteristic of the Bad Lands is the weird and picturesque carving of the many bluffs and steep-sided hills and isolated buttes. The Bad Lands are typically developed along the Little Missouri, and Medora is located in their midst. Unusual beauty and variety is added to these fantastic forms by the diversity of colors. The colors are ranged in broad bands along the faces of the Bluffs—gray, yellow, black and red of every shade and tint, together with browns and pinks. The banded and many-hued bluffs, buttes, domes, and pin-

nacles are a characteristic feature of the Bad Lands and increase their attractiveness from a scenic point of view.

In 1889, J. W. Foley, Sr., guided the Marquis de Mores, on returning from a hunting trip, to the top of a small butte near the Cedar Canon, where a wonderful view of the whole of those weird Bad Lands can be gotten. The Marquis after gazing entranced at the sight which met his eyes, turned and remarked to Mr. Foley: "that he had just returned from a trip which took him nearly over the world, but nowhere on



Carved Peaks and Castles of the Bad Lands

his trip was there a sight like the one he was looking at to be seen." The view can only be compared to an immense coliseum extending twenty-five miles away in a semi-circle, with the river in the foreground showing through the green foliage of the trees along its banks, like a band of silver. Perhaps no more striking description of a landscape was ever attempted than when ex-President Roosevelt said: "that in the Bad Lands he always felt as if somehow they looked just as Poe's tales and poems sound."

There is no need for the people of North Dakota to seek scenic beauty outside their own state, when it exists in such lavishness at their very door. The Bad Lands are

of a remarkable beauty, with their vast ruins of petrified forests, with the fallen trees which lie strewn among the carved peaks, and castles of brick, coal and organic remains; with piers and bridges of stones, resembling the works of an ancient people

Among the places of interest to visitors are, "The Cedar



Ruins of Petrified Forests, Great Castles and Lofty Columns

Canon," "The Burning Mine," "The Custer Trail Ranch," before which on the open flat, Custer rested on his march to the fatal field of Little Big Horn. "Tepee Bottom" is another interesting feature, it consists of an original Indian tepee, which was left there by the Indians who wintered there after the Custer Massacre.



Bird's Eye View of the Proposed Killdeer Mountain Park

THE KILLDEER MOUNTAINS

Another place of natural beauty are the Killdeer Mountains, which at no distant date, with federal aid, are to be preserved as a natural park. And it is right that it is to be so, for the Killdeer Mountains are too historical a place to ever have passed into private ownership. Aside from the associations of historical value, the Killdeer Mountains is truly a beautiful place, with its many springs of pure water, and wonderful scenery. There are deep gulches covered with timber, flowers, wild fruits, sparkling streams of water trickling down the hillsides, fed along the way by springs.

In the early days the mountains were full of wild game, and were the headquarters where men made a business during the fall and winter months by killing elk, deer and antelope, taking just the hind quarters and hauling them to shipping points for market, leaving the front quarters for the wolves and coyotes to prosper on. Buffalo hunters also

were domiciled here, and great herds were slaughtered here just for their hides. For years it had been the home of security and protection to the wild life, where the mother elk with its young felt quite secure by bedding down near the top of a timbered gulch or mountain side, and as they espied the sportsman coming from below, catching a track now and then in the dry sand, they would play him the trick of disappearing over the top and down other the side, and be lost from human sight for another day. But as the years



Medicine Hole, Killdeer Mountain Park

went by, man studied the characteristics and habits of wild life, and as there were no laws to protect the game, they exterminated everything but an occasional deer and antelope. With the \$100,000 appropriation that the Park Commission hopes to receive in the near future, it is intended to re-stock and develop this game preserve.

One of the many places of interest in the Killdeers, is the mysterious cavern known as "Medicine Hole," situated on a mountain top, which breathes forth a continuous stream

of cool air, and was revered by the Indians. It has been explored to a depth of 80 feet. This was as far as the explorer dared to venture, claiming the temperature was so cold he could not stand it, and the climbing more difficult the deeper he went. This was 96 above weather. In the winter time when the weather is very cold—say 30 below—



Dead Man's Gulch (on hill back of residence)

a white vapor is seen coming up like the smoke from a huge smokestack, going hundreds of feet up in the air, and can be seen for miles on a cold still day. Sight-seers have thrown tons of rock into this cave just to hear the disappearing sounds. This, too, has made it more difficult to explore its cavity, since as far as it has been explored has been through solid rock. In the picture shown, an explorer is just coming out, with his hand on a large loose rock that partially covers the entrance, placed there purposely to lessen the danger of the pedestrian.

Then there is "Dead Man's Gulch," so deep that the highest top of the elms just throw their tips to the sun, and

which contains the remains of many Indian dead, of over fifty years ago. There is supposed to be an opening leading from Dead Man's Gulch into Medicine Hole, but no white man has been able to find it so far.

"Lookout Signal" is located on the highest mountain top, not far from Medicine Hole. It is made of stone in a circular form with a hole in the center about three feet across, in which a fire used to be built by the Indians to warn their



Lookout Signal, Killdeer Mountain Park

tribe of their location, and for other purposes known only to themselves. Old cannon shells, swords and other Indian relics have been picked up as late as seven years ago.

The Killdeers, which are located in Dunn County, are about 900 feet higher than the surrounding country. The topography is rolling to rugged and rough, more or less stony, and especially well-watered and timbered. One of the pictures shows a bird's eye view of the proposed Killdeer Mountain Park. The Black Trail leads into the Killdeers, and

thus nearly every Sunday during the summer, 50 to 75 automobiles are seen looking over the wonders of the mountains. Numberless have been the outings, celebrations, and picnics, that have been held in this wonderland of Dakota. Here were entertained at one time 3,000 people, who witnessed barbecues, steer-roping contests, and all the wild west stunts that General Cody overlooked. The pure air of the mountains has drawn many seeking health, and all have left



Beaver Damming a Stream in Killdeer Mountain Park

strong and well, with many useful years ahead of them. In the timber of the Killdeers is located the Oakdale Post-office, and also a general store having a gasoline vendor, where everything from a bull-berry pie, to an 8-cylinder car can be purchased by the tourist.

The accompanying picture shows one of the spring-fed streams dammed by the beaver—notice the timber used in the construction of the dam. This stream has a series of dams, and in case of a freshet, should one wash out, the next one would hold the water till repairs could be made.

The water in this picture is six feet deep and extends back up stream several hundred feet. The dead timber shown in picture is caused by flooding. Beaver never use dead timber in their construction work, nothing but good, sound green timber, and if plenty is at hand, the dams are built so substantially that they hold way beyond any man built dams, except those built of cement.



A Scene Near Walhalla

WALHALLA: "THE GARDEN OF THE GODS"

Those unfamiliar with North Dakota probably would not look for much in the way of summer resorts within its borders, but the fact is the state is rich in opportunities for recreation and relaxation in places that seem designated by nature for that purpose. Up in the northern part of the state, the Turtle Mountain Lake Region offers as beautiful and restful spots as are to be found anywhere in the Northwest. Among the most beautiful summer resorts is Walhalla, "The Garden of the Gods." Here nature has been

particularly lavish in spreading her charms. Here every summer the Chautauqua Assemblies are held in the far-famed Mager Grove, which is almost encircled in the embrace of the Pembina River.

The delightful shade of the tall stately trees, the running spring water, and the carpet of green, makes this an ideal place for rest and recreation. Here visitors find bathing facilities, either in deep water or along a shallow beach, where even the smallest children are perfectly safe. A motor boat makes regular trips up the river to accommodate those who enjoy boating through the ever-changing charms of the beautiful Pembina. An abundance of row boats are also kept, and these are rented at nominal rental to visitors.

Within easy distance are many interesting spots—the State Park, which is cared for by the state appropriation, is only a scant quarter mile from the Chautauqua grounds. A half mile in another direction brings one to the Cemeteries with the Martyrs' grave and monument. The monument was erected in memorial of three missionaries who were murdered by the Sioux Indians in 1852. Visitors often make side trips to the Mennonite village, six miles to the north into Canada, and to old Fish Tray, eight miles to the west, where the magnificent Canyon of Pembina, a mile wide and five hundred feet deep, leaves a picture impressed on the mind that time can never efface. The Walhalla Chautauqua draws a large patronage from Canada, as well as from the state. Many of the visitors bring their own tents and cooking facilities. As the Chautauqua is in session for several weeks, a most enjoyable time is assured.



Devils Lake Chautauqua Park

DEVILS LAKE CHAUTAUQUA PARK

Devils Lake, in Ramsey county, is known far and wide as a delightful summer resort. On its shores are the summer homes of hundreds of North Dakotans, and it is the location of the third largest Chautauqua in the United States. The lake itself is so large that it classes among the inland seas. It is about forty miles in length and varies from a few rods to over eight miles in width, the shores being lined with beautiful sandy stretches and sections of huge boulders deposited there by the ice during the glacial period. This body of water composing Devils Lake, was named by the Indians "Minnewaukan," or "Spirit Water," legends concerning it being of such a character as to suggest evil spirits, and finally came to be known as Devils Lake.

A most interesting feature of this favorite summer resort is the large Chautauqua Assembly that is held there each year, beginning about July 1st, and continuing for about fifteen days. The Chautauqua grounds which are situated on the north shore of the lake, are the most beautiful spots in that locality, lying imbedded deep in the natural

forest, with high elevations overlooking the bay, thus affording a most splendid view. Here is erected the largest auditorium of any Chautauqua in the country, having a seating capacity of six thousand.

Here are to be found, hotels, restaurants, baseball park, accommodations for campers, docks for boat landing, bath houses on the beaches, and many other facilities for the comfort and pleasure of the visitors who for the past quarter of a century have here found rest, instruction, and recreation during the hot summer days. Sailing and boating received a new impetus in the spring of 1916, when the Devils Lake Yacht and Boat Club, the only incorporated Yacht Club west of Minneapolis, constructed a finely-appointed club house on the wooded shores of the lake. The club has a membership of over one hundred. It holds an annual regatta which is one of the most interesting events during the summer season, and has its regular calendar of dances and picnics which make the time fly past like one pleasant holiday. The Fort Totten Indian Band, which is noted for its excellence, is one of the many attractions at the great Chautauqua at Devils Lake every summer.

The Chautauqua Railway, which takes tourists and passengers from the city of Devils Lake to the Chautauqua Park grounds is at the hourly service of the visitors. Adjoining the Chautauqua grounds are the State Militia grounds, a tract of about three thousand acres of forest and meadow, the drilling grounds have been selected on a high plateau overlooking the central or main section of the lake. A two-weeks' camp drill of the entire state militia is arranged during the dates of the Chautauqua session, thus affording a doubly interesting event in July of each year.

The automobile drives leading from Devils Lake to the Chautauqua Park grounds, thence to and through the Militia grounds, afford one of the most beautiful drives to be found anywhere in the Northwest; and if desired, this trip may be continued to the Fort Totten road, and traveling in that direction the tourist sees in the distance Devils Heart, a high, conical-shaped mountain, so much like a heart in shape that it suggests the name by which it is known. Further on, one sees the Devils Backbone, just such a backbone as his Satanic majesty should have, full of rough places and covered with plenty of fuel to keep it warm.

Still on—and one encounters, so close to the road as to make one feel like drawing to one side, the Devils Tooth—a huge boulder of tooth-like shape fully capable of effective mastication. Then one passes on to Fort Totten which was founded in 1861 as a defensive measure to protect the United States soldiers from the attacks of the Indians, who had surrounded them on the spot later chosen as the site of the fort. The entire lake shore of Devils Lake is rich in legendary tradition, and a talk with the old Chiefs now living on the reservation, discloses the method of living practiced by the Indians long before the white man ever dreamed there was such a spot in America.



Valley City Chautauqua Park

VALLEY CITY CHAUTAUQUA PARK

It would indeed be hard to find a more enchanting and prettier summer resort than the Valley City Chautauqua Park, a beautifully wooded spot nestling in the arms of the Sheyenne River. Here is the home of the second largest Chautauqua Assembly in the United States. In the center of the grounds is located a great steel Auditorium which has a seating capacity of 4,400. Here boating, camping and, bathing facilities greet the visitors. The Chautauqua Assembly which lasts fully six weeks, is one of unusual excellence, and offers the students attending the Normal Summer school a most pleasing and instructive attraction. Here during the period of six weeks, each summer finds a large and ever-increasing number of state visitors and Valley City residents, who pitch their tents in the cool shade of the trees, and enjoy a season of rest, recreation, as well as the instruction that is derived from Chautauqua programs.

As Chautauqua Park is located but one mile south of Valley City, it makes a most delightful walk, or if one prefers, one may take advantage of the many conveyances that

take visitors back and forth at all hours of the day until late at night. Here also a splendid view is obtained of the Northern Pacific High Bridge, which spans the entire Sheyenne Valley, and is at its highest point one hundred and eighty feet above the Sheyenne River.

One of the greatest charms of the Chautauqua Park is the ideal camp life. For who does not enjoy a season of camping in a delightful spot, amongst congenial people, as well as the charm of making new friends. The Valley City Chautauqua Park offers numerous attractions and various amusements for both young and old alike. Delightful are the walks through the cool shaded alleys of the trees, re-echoing now and then with the faint music of the distant band, and the twittering of birds. In connection with the Chautauqua Assembly the Rex Theatre of Valley City gives a high class of Motion Picture features every evening during the six weeks.

ABERCROMBIE STATE PARK

The State Park situated on the banks of the Red River in the northern part of Richland County, is another place of beauty and interest aside from its historical associations. It occupies the site of old Fort Abercrombie, which was established in 1858, and served as a gateway to our state immigration, and to the pioneers it was the best-known place west of St. Cloud, Minn. Here they sought refuge following the Sioux Massacre of 1862. Fort Abercrombie was used as a depot for supplies, and was a post of great importance in the early history of Dakota, and an objective point for the troops under Gen. Sully during his campaign against the Sioux in 1863. In 1865, Catholic missions were first opened and held at the fort.

At a meeting of the Old Settlers' Association, held at Wahpeton, on June 26, 1902, a petition was drafted and sent to the Governor and the Legislature of the State, to provide for an appropriation for the purchase of the ground of the old site of Fort Abercrombie, for the purposes of a Public Park, in honor of the hardy pioneers who made the settlement secure by their dauntless courage and unfaltering determination; same to be in charge of the Richland County Old Settlers' Association and the State Historical Society. To both of these organizations much credit is due for their effort in preserving old landmarks where the first struggles for civilization in this state took place.

The bill was passed, and the park became a reality. It is a six-acre tract on the banks of the Red River. Over five hundred trees were planted, consisting of evergreens, box elders, and ornamental shrubs. These trees are now in a most flourishing condition. A fence was built around the entire grounds, and the whole park seeded to white clover. Water has been put in, so that the whole park is well supplied. A few years ago a museum was built of logs, shipped from the pine regions of Minnesota. Already the museum contains a great many relics of pioneer days, such as pictures of pioneer settlers, historic furniture, etc. There is also a tennis court, and a pavilion where the people of Abercrombie Township hold their celebrations.

From the Pavilion a beautiful view can be obtained of the entire country. On every purpling summer day, the rustle of the winds through the sobbing willows and mournful elms will pour forth a solemn requiem, and bespeak of the immortality of the patriotism here commemorated.



Prof. Frederick H. Koch,
Founder and Director of Communal Playmaking

CHAPTER XVI.

COMMUNAL PLAYMAKING

The State University at Grand Forks has made distinct contributions to communal drama under the inspiring leadership of Professor Frederick H. Koch. The achievements of the University along this line are notable not only for the manner of their presentation, and their quality, but for the unusually attractive scene of the performance. The "Bank-side Theatre," as it is appropriately named, is an open air stage and auditorium, located on the two sides of a little stream that flows in graceful curves through the University grounds. A beautiful natural bend of the water course rounds

out the front of the stage, and on the opposite bank is the amphitheatre, whose gentle slope accommodates an audience of three thousand.

The stage is fully a hundred feet long by forty feet deep. The stream is eighteen feet wide at this point, and is not only a most picturesque feature, with its beautiful reflections both



Heralds Announcing the Tercentenary Masque
"Shakespeare, the Playmaker," at the Bankside Theatre

in daylight and at night, but contributes effective acoustic properties. Expert advice from some of the highest exponents of dramatic art have been utilized in planning for the future enrichment of this natural theatre. Trees and shrubs for a stage screen, and a colonnade of Greek columns on the crest of the bankside, will in due time further add to its delightful charm.

Here in this attractive outdoor theater two communal plays have been produced: The historical play, "A Pageant of the Northwest," in 1914; and the second a masque, "Shakespeare, the Playmaker," in 1916. The beautiful Bankside Theatre was formally dedicated when the presentation of the "Pageant of the Northwest" was given before an au-

dience which filled the seats and overflowed onto the grassy banks on either side, on May 29, 1914. The story of the pageant was in four parts, and presented the story of the Northwest—the romantic tale of the painted Indian warrior



Randall Larson as "Verendyre" in "A Pageant of the Northwest."

and the brave pioneer white man. The first three parts marked the spirit of "Westward Ho!" embodied in the three French explorers—Radisson, LaSalle and Verendrye. The fourth part showed the work consummated by Captains Clark and Lewis in their triumphant march to the great west sea.

The natural stage presented a wonderful setting—and in that setting, with threatening clouds passing over the sky as the sun sank below the horizon, with the stars coming into view overhead in the fading light, with verdure of early summer everywhere and the lights of the campus twinkling through the trees, and the water of the little stream glistening as its placid surface was broken now and then by the passing of a canoe, some three hundred young people of the University enacted the history-making tragedies of the pioneer days.

The masque, "Shakespeare, the Playmaker," which was presented on the Bankside Theatre in June, 1916, was designed and written by a group of twenty students at the University to commemorate the tercentenary of William Shakespeare. It is a work of notable merit, filled with liveliness and humor, and no little imagination. The idea of the work, original in conception, aimed to portray the beginnings of Shakespeare's art—suggested by the players' scenes in "A Midsummer Night's Dream"—and his mature achievements with the vision of the new world of America, as embodied in "The Tempest."

Notable in its presentation and other aspects, the most unique feature of the masque was its communal authorship. It was on the same plan "The Pageant of the North-West" was created two years before. That production superbly interpreted the history of our own country that impressed the thousands who participated as actors and spectators with the spirit of nationality and co-operation. The masque of "Shakespeare, the Playmaker," produced by many minds and hands, under the leadership of Prof. Koch, and united in a bond of sympathy, a score of writers, hundreds of actors, and

thousands of auditors, was a notable example of community effort. In keeping with the aim of this group of writers, the masque dealt with the gradual evolution, into permanent dramatic expression of the spirit of the life of the people, and linked up felicitously with our own land, the genius of the master playwright.

Emanating from different pens, the production was enriched with varying viewpoints, yet possessed artistic unity and vibrated with an expression of native poetry, in dramatic color and lines. This democracy of composition—in the words of Prof. Koch: “Marks another contribution to the new pageantry of the people, and suggests a still further development of co-operative authorship in making community drama.” The people have often participated impressively as actors in a community play, but it has been shown that they can also, by collaborating under proper leadership, “create a drama democratic—a new art—born of the people, embodying their own interpretations of life.”

In its Bankside Theatre, the University of North Dakota has the distinction of having the first out-door theatre to utilize curve of a stream to separate the stage from the auditorium. It fittingly separates the people of the auditorium from the pretending people of the stage, and casts a spell of enchantment over the entire mystic effect. Here pageantry and all kinds of poetic drama may flourish. Entrances can be made by water, which is often convenient as well as picturesque.

Upon its site, not so long ago that living residents cannot remember it, the Indians used to trade with the pioneer whites. The fact is regarded as symbolic. For Prof. Koch feels that his work has proved that “practically the first gen-

eration of Americans from our prairie pioneers, can translate its own thrilling life into dramatic and literary forms—



Agnes O'Connor as "Ariel" in "Shakespeare, The Playmaker"

promising much towards a genuinely native art to come." In other words, the dramatic department of the University aims

at original dramatic expression. The method of "communal authorship" which has evolved spontaneously in Prof. Koch's classes, has had sufficient happy results to promise great things in the future. The execution of the work is never amateurish and often reaches a high literary level.

Communal Playmaking is an achievement and the outgrowth of the "Dakota Playmakers," founded originally as the "Sock and Buskin Society," of the University of North Dakota, some eight years ago, and devoted to translating our pioneer soil into fresh dramatic form. Outgrowing its merely academic scope, the present name of "Dakota Playmakers" was chosen by the students to express their love for the land of Dakota and their continuing efforts towards a genuinely native drama, representative of their own life and people.

An effective laboratory for indoor performances has been established. An alcove in the attic of Woodworth Hall has been converted into a workshop for making stage devices and for scene painting. An adjustable "Play-Stage" has been constructed in Woodworth Auditorium, a stage with a complete set of scenery and an adequate lighting system. On this play-stage the Dakota Playmakers have produced a whole series of one-act plays vigorous with the life of the native soil.

This Play-Stage being an adjustable stage, and readily adapted to any town hall or school auditorium, is taken along by the students on their annual tour, in presenting in various towns their plays of the life of the Northwest country. It is more than ten years ago since Prof. Koch toured the state with a little company of University students in Richard Brinsley Sheridan's comedy "The Rivals," followed

in 1907 by another offering, a dramatization of Charles Dickens' *Martin Chuzzlewit*," and in the following year by James Sheridan Knowles' *"The Love Chase."* The year of 1916



"Caliban" (Benjamin Sherman) "Prospero" (Melvin Johnson) and
"Miranda" (Harriet Mills) in "*Shakespeare, The Playmaker*"

marked the first tour of a group of players from the University of North Dakota in a series of original plays, which has in turn been followed by the remarkable development in dramatic activities, namely: "*Communal Playmaking*," which under the inspirational guidance, led by the brilliant vision of Prof. Frederick Koch, became materialized.

The Play-Stage is devised to cherish and cultivate the dramatic impulse, the most universal form of creative in-

stinct. It is altogether the work of the students. So it was conceived by the imagination of Youth; built by the sons and daughters of Dakota, and dedicated by them to all the people. Coming up from their prairie homes with a vision of sunlit sod—as set down by one of them in his own brave verse: “from a wilderness brown and bare, from the unbroken fields of God,” these children of Dakota have made for themselves this Play-Stage on which to shape their dreams in living clay.



Prof. Alfred G. Arvold
Founder and Director of "The Little Country Theatre"

CHAPTER XVII.

THE LITTLE COUNTRY THEATRE

Some years ago, the United States Department of Agriculture sent out hundreds of circulars to farmers' wives asking them what would make life on the farm more attractive. Hundreds of replies from practically every section, told the story of social stagnation. They wanted some place to go. They wanted to be entertained. Young people leave the country and small villages because of its lack of joy. They want life. Old people desert the country because they want better living conditions and more social and educational advantages for themselves and their children. Moral degeneracy in the country, as in the city, is usually due to lack of proper recreation. When people have something healthy

to occupy their minds they scarcely ever think of wrong doing. Students of science attribute the cause of the many cases of insanity among country people to loneliness. This is a national problem. That something fundamental must be done along social lines in the isolated sections of the country in order to help people find themselves, is a foregone conclusion.

With a knowledge of these basic facts in mind, Prof. Alfred G. Arvold, of the State Agricultural College, conceived the idea of the "Little Country Theatre." The theatre became a reality on February 10, 1914, when a dingy old chapel on the second floor of the administration building at the North Dakota Agricultural College located at Fargo was remodeled into what is now known as "The Little Country Theatre." It is simply a large playhouse placed under a reducing glass, and is just the size of the average country town hall. It has a seating capacity of two hundred. The stage is thirty feet in width, twenty feet in depth, and has a proscenium opening of ten feet in height and fifteen feet in width. There are no boxes and no balconies.

The decorations are plain and simple. The color scheme is green and gold, the gold predominating. Three beams finished in golden oak cross the mansard ceiling, the beams projecting down several feet on each side, and from them frosted light balls and globes are suspended by brass log chains, the indirect light giving a soft and subdued tone to the whole theatre. The eight large windows are hung with green draperies. The curtain is a tree shade velour. The birch-stained seats are broad and not crowded together. There is a place for a moving picture machine. The scenery is

simple and painted in plain colors. Anybody in a country town can make a set like it.

The doors are wooden doors, and the windows have real glass in them. Simplicity is the keynote of the theatre. It is an example of what can be done with village halls, unused



Vestal Virgins, Presented in "The Little Country Theatre"

portions of school houses, and basements of country churches, in communities. One of the unique features of The Little Country Theatre is the Coffee Tower. It is just to the right of the lower end of the stage. Its function is purely social, after a play or program has been presented, the friends of the Thespians are cordially invited to the Coffee Tower and served with tea and cake.

The object of The Little Country Theatre is to produce such plays and exercises as can be easily staged in a country school, the basement of a country church, in the sitting room of a farm home, in village or town hall, or any place where people gather for social betterment. Its principal function

is to stimulate an interest for good clean drama and original entertainment among the people living on farms and in villages, in order that they may find themselves and that they become better satisfied with their surroundings. In other



The Servant in the House, Presented in "The Little Country Theatre"

words, its real purpose is to use the drama, and all that goes with the drama, as a sociological force in getting people together and acquainted with each other. In a country town nothing attracts so much attention, proves so popular, and brings pleasure to so many, as a home talent play, and nothing embodies a more friendly feeling in the neighborhood.

An illustration to demonstrate that a home talent play is a dynamic force in helping people to find themselves, was afforded in the presentation of "The Country Minstrels," given in the year 1914, by the Agricultural club, an organization of young men from the country, in The Little Country Theatre. The club decided to give a minstrel show. At the first rehearsal nobody possessed any talent, except one young

man, who could clog. At the second rehearsal a tenor and mandolin player was discovered. At the third rehearsal good voices were found, a quartet and a twelve-piece band were organized. When the play was presented twenty-eight dif-



A Russian Honeymoon, Presented in "The Little Country Theatre"

ferent young men furnished a variety of acts equalling those of many a professional company.

The students of the Agricultural College have produced scores of plays and community programs. One group of young people from various sections of the state representing five different nationalities—Scotch, Irish, English, Norwegian and Swedish, successfully staged "The Fatal Message," a one act comedy by John Kendrick Bangs. In order to depict Russian life, one of the dramatic clubs in the institution presented "A Russian Honeymoon." Another cast of characters from the country gave "Cherry Tree Farm," an English comedy, in a most acceptable manner. "Leon-

arda," a play by Bjornstern Bjornson, was presented by the Edwin Booth Dramatic Club, and was undoubtedly one of the best plays staged in The Little Country Theatre. An orchestra played Norwegian music between the acts.



Sam Average, Presented in "The Little Country Theatre"

During the last three years nearly twenty young ladies, the majority from country districts, have presented short plays. Each one of them also acted as the director of a play. They have not only selected the production, but they have promoted the play and trained the cast of characters as well. When Percy MacKaye, the well-known dramatist visited The Little Country Theatre, four young men presented "Sam Average," in his honor. "The Traveling Man," a miracle play, was presented in honor of Lady Gregory of Ireland, on the occasion of her visit to Fargo, during her last tour of America. Many other standard plays have also been

presented by these rural amateurs, as well as a number of original productions.

Several original plays have been presented to large crowds. Three of these—"For the Cause," "A New Liberator," and "Bridging the Chasm," made an unusually fine impression upon the audiences. They were written under the direction of Abbie Simmons, writer of plays and a splendid student of the drama.

Perhaps the most interesting incidents which have occurred in connection with the work of The Little Country Theatre, were the presentations of "A Farm Home Scene in Iceland Thirty Years Ago," "The Prairie Wolf," "Back to the Farm," and "A Bee in a Drone's Hive." All of these productions have come from the pen of the country people themselves. Standing room was at a premium. The Little Country Theatre could not hold the crowds, eighty per cent of the people being farmers eager to see the drama of their creation.

"A Farm Home Scene in Iceland Thirty Years Ago," was staged by twenty young men and women of Icelandic descent, whose homes are in the country districts of North Dakota. The tableau was very effective. The scene represented an interior sitting-room of an Icelandic home. The walls were whitewashed; in the rear of the room was a fireplace; the old grandfather was seated near the fireplace, in an armchair, reading a story in the Icelandic language. About the room were several young ladies dressed in native costumes, busily engaged in spinning yarn and knitting, a favorite pastime of an Icelandic home. On a chair at the right was a young man with a violin playing selections from an Icelandic composer. Through the window, rays of light

were thrown, representing the "Midnight Sun" and the "Northern Lights." Just before the curtain fell, twenty young people, all Icelanders, joined in singing their national song, which has the same tune as "America." The effect of



Back to the Farm, Presented in "The Little Country Theatre"

the tableau was far-reaching. The two hundred people who saw it will never forget it.

The "Prairie Wolf," a play written by a young man named John Lange, was staged in The Little Country Theatre before an audience representing more than thirty rural communities in the state. The play was not only written by a young farmer, but it was staged and rehearsed by country people. It was a tremendous success. Dozens of communities in the State have already asked for permission to present it. The action throughout the play was superb.

"Back to the Farm," written by a student of the Minnesota Agricultural College, was presented on three successive nights during the Tri-State Grain-Growers Convention, which

is held every year in Fargo. Seven hundred and fifty persons, 90 per cent of them country people, witnessed this production. The cast of characters in the play was made up entirely of young people from the country. One farmer said



A Bee in a Drone's Hive, Presented in "The Little Country Theatre"

it was the best play he had ever seen. Another said that "Back to the Farm," had the "Birth of a Nation" beaten a mile.

In the fall of 1915, Cecil Baker, a young farmer from Edmunds, N. Dak., who has caught the social vision of the soil, came into Prof. Arvold's office with the manuscript of a play, entitled "A Bee in a Drone's Hive," or "A Farmer in the City," asking that the students of the Agricultural College present it, which they did. Two hundred and fifty people saw the production. Some said it was the greatest argument in favor of country life that had ever been presented. Others were astounded at the naturalness of the

make-up and the costuming of the characters. Everybody was more than satisfied.

Preceding the plays, the folk dances of various countries are given. In all the plays presented the young men and women who take active part are required to do their own "make-up" work and costuming. If a sitting room is to be arranged, the young ladies in the cast arrange it. The young men always set the scenery, attend to the lighting, raise and lower the curtain, and look after the properties.

The influence of The Little Country Theatre is far-reaching and wide-spread. Requests for information on staging plays and for copies of plays find their way to the Agricultural College in rapid succession. Prof. Arvold, the founder of The Little Country Theatre, has gained nationwide prominence and recognition for his great idea, and has become a most convincing lecturer on same, of national repute, having delivered lectures on "The Little Country Theatre" movement in Harvard, Cornell, and Columbia Universities, and before numerous other gatherings and places of note.

In North Dakota there are at present almost two thousand people participating in home talent plays. During just one year, 1,592 pieces of play matter have been loaned by the Agricultural College to individuals, literary societies, civic clubs and organizations. While The Little Country Theatre is located in North Dakota, it nevertheless stands ready to assist other communities in every way possible to develop community life.

Many of the students of the Agricultural College, upon leaving the college, have been instrumental in staging plays in their home communities. One young man successfully

staged a play in the empty hay loft of a barn. The stage was made of old barn floor planks. The draw curtain was of white cloth. Ten barn lanterns, hung on a piece of fence wire, furnished the border lights. Branches of trees were



Leonarda, Presented in "The Little Country Theatre"

used for background on the stage. Planks resting on old boxes and saw-horses formed the seats. A victrola machine served as orchestra. About a hundred and fifty people were in attendance at the play and more than pleased with it. Which all goes to prove how much can be done with little to relieve the dull monotony of country life, and make it a life worth while.

If The Little Country Theatre can inspire people in the country districts and small communities—who are dissatisfied with their surroundings, who are lonely and have little ambition in life—to get along with each other in order that

they may find themselves, it is certainly performing a service invaluable to mankind. It is not until country people themselves can be taught to appreciate their surroundings, and to realize that there are tongues in trees, books, in running brooks, sermons in stones, and good in everything, will we have a healthy civilization in America. God's gardens are in the country. The country people are the sinews of society. In the words of Prof. Alfred G. Arvold: "The soil must have a soul if the vision is to grow bigger."



James W. Foley, Poet Laureate of North Dakota

CHAPTER XVIII.

• NORTH DAKOTA IN LITERATURE AND ART

North Dakota in many ways resembles New England of Longfellow's and Emerson's day. A highly intellectual population dominated by Puritan ideals is an appreciative public for literary and art aspirants. As a result the state has more than its share of writers both of poetry and prose, as well as a few pursuing various branches of art. Foremost among these is James W. Foley, a poet of the home.

JAMES WILLIAM FOLEY: POET LAUREATE OF NORTH DAKOTA

James William Foley was born in St. Louis, Mo., in 1873, and came to Bismarck when he was but four years of age, his father—who later for thirty years lived in Medora—was at that time stationed at Fort Lincoln in a government

position. Foley received his education in the schools at Bismarck and is a member of the alumni. For years he was connected with the Bismarck Tribune, his first occupation, when he was but in tender years, being that of a morning newsboy.

He received his journalistic education with Marshall Henry Jewell, the founder of The Daily Tribune, and during the former's five years' absence at Washington, D. C., Foley was editor-in-chief. He was but 16 years of age when he assumed the editorship of The Daily Tribune, but his verses and his editorials made The Daily Tribune a newspaper with a national reputation, and won him fame, till the publications throughout the east eagerly sought his productions.

During the nineteen years James Foley was in the editorial capacity of The Bismarck Tribune he continued writing verses, and among his first books were: "Prairie Breezes" and "Boys and Girls." His poem entitled "A Letter Home," has been copied to a greater extent than anything he has ever written. Though this poem appeared nearly 15 years ago, it has been reproduced by all of the newspapers of the state of North Dakota, and also leading eastern publications.

In addition to his newspaper and literary work, Foley has been a close student of state politics, and during the year he was political correspondent for eastern daily newspapers, his articles were accepted as the most accurate resume of the North Dakota political situation that could be secured. During several of the most bitterly contested state campaigns, Foley was in charge of the Republican headquarters as state secretary, and it was largely due to his eminent fairness, to

his careful and conservative judgment that his party met with success at the election that followed.

So successful was Foley in his political career, that at the age of 30 he was appointed private secretary to Governor E. Y. Sarles in 1904. When the legislative session of 1907 convened, Foley was chosen secretary of the senate, which position he filled for three successive terms, and each time was chosen by a unanimous vote. For two years he was also secretary of the state board of railroad commissioners, and it was due to his thorough work, that the affairs of the commission were placed on a systematic basis.

During the Republican campaign of 1912, Foley was state secretary of the Republican committee, and upon the death of Chairman Gray of the Republican state committee, the entire charge of the campaign fell upon Foley and under his direction of the affairs the party was carried to success at the polls. Soon after the November election he was chosen as private secretary to Governor Hanna, which he resigned on December 1, 1913, and with Mrs. Foley left for California, his present home.

Some of Foley's best-known volumes of poems are: "Prairie Breezes," "Songs of Schooldays," "Boys and Girls of Mine," "Old Friends in Joyous Verses," "A Breath from the Plains," "Plains and Prairie," "Life and Laughter," and "The Way of Smiles," which is his latest production.

LEWIS F. CRAWFORD

Lewis F. Crawford was born in Wagoner, Mo., on February 25, 1870. His boyhood was spent on a farm in Missouri. After courses at the public schools, he took the degree of B. S., at the State Normal School, Warrensburg, Mo., and

later graduated from the Harvard University with the A. B. and A. M. degrees. He was superintendent of the schools at Osaloa, Mo., in 1893-5, and in 1899 he came to North Dakota, locating at Dickinson, where he was superintendent of schools for a number of years. In 1903 he moved to Sentinel Butte, where he became cashier of the Interstate Bank of Billings County, which position he still holds.

He was president of the North Dakota State Board of Regents, and is a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science; the American Historical Society, and the North Dakota Historical Society. He has been prominent in shaping the affairs of Billings and Golden Valley Counties, and is the envied possessor of what is, perhaps, the best historical library in the state. His writings on historical and economic subjects have earned for him a wide reputation among men of learning and with the reading public. Among his most scholarly works is: "The Loyalists in the American Revolution," "Hessian and other German Auxiliaries in the American Revolution." Among his short literary articles are: "An Idyl to Sentinel Butte," "The Old Regular," and "The American Sword."

ALFRED GILMEIDEN ARVOLD

Alfred Gilmeiden Arvold was born in Whitewater, Wis., on January 15, 1882. He is a graduate of the Whitewater High School, and a member of the graduating class of 1905 of the University of Wisconsin. As founder of "The Little Country Theatre," a sociological experiment station located on the second floor of the administration building at the North Dakota Agricultural College, at Fargo, Prof. Arvold has gained nation-wide prominence; and being a strong ad-

vocate of this sociological experiment, and a most versatile and convincing speaker, he has inspired his audiences with the possibilities, and the big vision of his theme.

Prof. Arvold is director of the Drama League of America, of Washington, D. C., and of the American Pageantry Association of Boston, Mass. He is a member of the National Board of Motion Picture Censorship of New York, the Rural Division National Community Center Association of Chicago, Ill., and also of the Advisory Board New York Training School for Community Center Workers.

A partial list of places where he has delivered lectures are: Chicago University, Chicago, Ill.; Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., during Farmers' Week; Columbia University, New York, on occasion of Shakespearian Tercentenary Celebration; Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., at the Dramatic Seminar; National Arts Club, New York City, at a banquet; and also at the Drama League Centers, in Minneapolis, Minn.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Boston, Mass.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; and Washington, D. C.

Prof. Arvold has written numerous works, among which are: "Community Programs," a text book; "Encyclopedia on Festivals," a book of references; "The Soul of the Earth," an agricultural pageant; "The Sod House," a play; "The Community Center Movement," a magazine article; "The Social Vision of the Soil," an article; "Forty Nights in North Dakota," a story. Prof. Arvold is doing a great work for the uplifting of community life in the small town and rural districts.

JOSEPH HENRY TAYLOR

Joseph Taylor was born in the year of 1845. In 1861, when the Civil War broke out, he joined the Union forces and

served until 1863. Soon after leaving the army he became a trapper, following this vocation for a number of years. His experiences while trapping are told in a graphic manner in his book: "Twenty Years on the Trap Line." His travels during these years took him through the Dakotas, which at that time were inhabited mainly by Indians, soldiers and trappers.

His first book was "Frontier and Indian Life," followed in 1891 by "Twenty Years on the Trap Line." Later he published "Kaleidoscopic Lives." In 1904, he published the book "Beaver and Their Ways." His many years as a trapper had developed in him a large sympathy for all forms of wild life, and it was in an effort to stay its extermination that he was led to publish this latter book. His writings were inspired with the spirit of early frontier life, and he depicts this wild life with strong homely pathos, and a wealth of human sympathy.

DR. AARON McGAFFEY BEEDE

Dr. Beede was born in 1859, in Sandwich, New Hampshire. At the age of sixteen he came west, and located at Buffalo Creek, Minn., where he taught school the same year. In 1875 he came to North Dakota and later returned east to school. He attended Bates College, the University of Chicago, and the University of Berlin. He received his theological training at Andover Theological Seminary. In 1887 Dr. Beede piloted land seekers over the Red River valley.

The last sixteen years Dr. Beede has spent as an Episcopal Missionary among the Sioux Indians at Hestor, N. Dakota. He has in this work done more good for the Indians than any other person in the state. He has been instrumental in having the United States Government recognize the rights

of starving Indians, and in this way won their love. He has studied their history and beliefs, and is a well-known authority on Indian folk stories. Dr. Beede has written two dramas of Indian life: "Sitting Bull-Custer," and "Heart of my Lodge." The 1914 graduating class of the Agricultural College gave "Sitting Bull-Custer" as their class play.

FREDERICK HENRY KOCH

Frederick Henry Koch was born in Covington, Kentucky, in 1877. In 1882 his family removed to Illinois and he graduated from Peoria High School in 1896. He received his A. B. degree from Ohio Wesleyan, in 1900. He became associated with the University of North Dakota in 1905 as Instructor in English in which institution he has since become Professor of Dramatic Literature until his resignation in the spring of 1918 to accept a professorship in the Department of English in the University of North Carolina. He received his A. M. degree from Harvard University in 1909. He was visiting professor in the University of California at the summer session of 1910. He was exchange professor from the University of North Dakota to the University of Manitoba in 1918, delivering a series of Shakespearian lectures and a lecture on community drama.

Prof. Koch is the founder and director of the Sock and Buskin Society, now "The Dakota Playmakers," at the University of North Dakota. He is the founder of the Bankside Theatre on the campus of the University of North Dakota, the first open-air theatre to use the natural curve of a stream to divide the stage from the amphitheater. He founded and developed the Play-Stage at the University of North Dakota. Prof. Koch is the originator of the idea of co-operative author-

ship in making community drama. Under his direction and leadership this plan has been carried to high success in two big pageants presented at the Bankside Theatre. The historical pageant: "A Pageant of the North-West," in 1914, and a tercentenary masque: "Shakespeare, the Playmaker," in 1916.

Prof. Koch is nationally known and appreciated for his wonderful achievements in dramatic art, and is also a writer of poetry, the following poems having been written by him: "Hail America," "Boys of Dakota," and "Dakota Prairies."

DEAN F. B. TAYLOR

Dean F. B. Taylor of Jamestown College, Jamestown, N. Dak., is the author of "Dakota Song," written by him in 1914, and also of the new patriotic song, "Men of America," written by him in 1918, that has aroused the enthusiasm of the people throughout the entire state. This patriotic song has been accorded high praise in literary circles, for it expresses so admirably the American spirit. The words sketch the history of America, and explain why it is possible for this nation to be altruistic and entirely unselfseeking in her war views. The music, which is of a splendid stirring quality, and well-suited to the exalted theme, was composed by Prof. Walter Bonney of the Music Department of Jamestown College.

It has been said that the World War would never be won until people began to write patriotic songs. There is more truth in this than would at first appear, for the expression of the unselfish purpose of America in entering the war has had its part in helping win the war.

ARLAND D. WEEKS

Arland D. Weeks was born at McLean, New York. He is a graduate of Cornell University. He has written the books: "The Education of To-morrow," and "Control of Pupils," besides miscellaneous writings and a number of verses. He has been a professor at the Agricultural College of North Dakota for a number of years, teaching pedagogy and psychology. Prof. Weeks is greatly interested in the child problem.

ABBIE L. SIMMONS

Miss Abbie L. Simmons was born in Rhode Island. She is a graduate of the Chicago Normal School and the University of Chicago. She formerly taught in the Moorhead Normal, and has been for several years assistant professor of English at the Agricultural College. She is greatly interested in the drama, and has written several plays, among which are: "Ruth," "Apollo," and "Daphne and Ceres."

FRANK McVEY

Frank McVey, former President of the University of North Dakota, has been very active in a literary way, and has gained national recognition through the excellence of his writings. He is also the editor of the popular "National Social Science Series," which at the present time consists of a work of sixteen volumes, and deals with economic, political and social questions of the day. A number of volumes are in preparation for this series. This series is meeting a hitherto long felt want in the reference departments of school and public libraries, for the clear, concise, up-to-date presentation of each topic.

OTHER AUTHORS

Dr. Wallace N. Stearns of Fargo, is the author of a number of books on Greek life and religious thought. He is well known as an author throughout the United States.

Miss Elizabeth Perley, a professor in Fargo College, is a short story writer of national repute. Her writings frequently appear in Eastern magazines.

A. A. Bruce, Associate Justice Supreme Court, of North Dakota, is the author of "Property and Society," which book is included in the National Social Science Series edited by President McVey.

Emanuel Gottfried Hult, Professor of Greek at the University of North Dakota has written "Reveries," and other poems. He is also a lecturer.

Frank B. Fiske, of Old Fort Yates, N. Dak., is the author of "The Taming of the Sioux," an interesting narrative of the customs, dress and history of the Sioux Indians of North Dakota.

Lee E. Mudge, a former student of the State University, wrote several poems, the best of which is "The Olive Tree."

George Van Arnam, Judge of the Richland County Court, is the author of the poem "The Builder," and is also noted as the historian of the Richland County Old Settlers' Association.

Nannie Fiscus, of Steel, N. Dak., wrote the song "Dakota Land," which attained much popularity among the people of the state.

Prof. John M. Gillette of the University of North Dakota, has written several books, one of them being "Sociology," which book is included in the National Social Science Series, edited by President McVey.

Maude H. Moe, of Valley City, wrote "The Gem of the Sheyenne Valley," in which exquisite little poem is revealed the legend of Valley City.

Prof. G. Davis of the University of North Dakota, is the author of "Social Evolution," which is also included in the National Social Science Series edited by President McVey.

Carl Nelson, editor of the Cando Herald, has written a number of poems, that have found favor with the public.

Floyd D. Raze, another poet, was formerly a teacher at Anamoose, N. Dak., but lives in Minneapolis at the present time.

Susan W. Norton and Margaret C. Burns, both teachers at the Valley City Normal School have written several notable dramas, among which are: "Sakakawea, the Bird-Woman," "The Last of the Mandans," and "Custer's Massacre."

Joseph Mills Hanson, formerly of North Dakota, but now residing at Yankton, S. Dak., is both a poet and a writer of prose. One of his best known books is: "The Conquest of the Missouri." He also writes for the Boy Scouts.

John Macnie wrote the work from which Edward Bellamy is said to have derived his ideas for his book, "Looking Backward."

Prof. Daniel E. Williard of the State Normal School of Mayville, N. Dak., is the author of the book: "The Story of the Prairies," which is enjoying much popularity in the state.

PAUL FJELDE: NORTH DAKOTA SCULPTOR

Paul Fjelde was born in Minneapolis, Minn., on August 12, 1892. He attended the Minneapolis public schools, and

in 1902 moved with his mother and sisters to Wilton, North Dakota, and lived on a homestead. Shortly after, he returned to Minneapolis to continue his studies at the public schools, and also attended the Minneapolis School of Fine Arts. Upon graduation he returned to North Dakota in 1909, and managed his mother's farm for a period of two years, sustaining crop failures both years. In 1911 he moved to Valley City, entering the Art Department of the Valley City State Normal School, remaining there one year. In 1912 he entered a three years pupilage under Lorado Taft in Chicago, which course he completed in 1915. In the following year, in 1916, he opened a studio in New York City.

He has met with no little success in his career, and the following are a number of his public commissions: "The McFarland and Platou relief portraits," in Valley City, N. Dak.; "The Lincoln Monument," presented to the people of Norway by the people of North Dakota in 1914; "The Ivan Aasen Monument," at Concordia College, Moorhead, Minn.; "The John Scott Bradstreet Memorial," in the Museum of the Art Institute, Minneapolis, Minn.; "The Ajertsen Memorial," in Minneapolis, Minn.; "The B. Bjornsen Memorial," Mayville, N. Dak.; "The R. M. Lunn Memorial," in Auburn, Maine, besides numerous semi-public and private commissions.

J. O. RINDAHL: NORTH DAKOTA LANDSCAPE PAINTER

J. O. Rindahl was born on a farm in Wisconsin, but for many years has been a resident of Grafton, N. Dak. His boyhood days were characterized with vivid dreams of the beautiful pictures he would paint, the marvelous statues he

would carve, and the magnificent palaces he would build—dreams of a normal, healthy boyhood, in which the soul of an artist was seeking expression.



J. O. Rindahl, North Dakota Landscape Painter

Being one of a family of twelve, and growing up in the midst of pioneer conditions, dreams had to give way to stern

realities of life. In spite of obstacles he managed to get some instruction in drawing from different instructors, but it was not enough to realize his hopes on, so he finally drifted into the photography business, in which he met with no little success.

In 1895, Rindahl went abroad. While there he visited some of the renowned Art Galleries, and saw some of the world's greatest masterpieces in art. They brought back to



"From the Past." A Painting by J. O. Rindahl

him in full force the unrealized dreams of his boyhood. He returned to Grafton, and in the moments he could spare from his photography business, and with his talent of no mean order, permeated with the inspiration he had received from his studious travels, he began to shape his dreams on canvas.

Mr. Rindahl still pursues the photography business in Grafton, it is only his spare moments that he devotes to the fostering of his talent. The large photograph was taken in Rindahl's studio while he was at work on an altarpiece entitled: "Easter Morning," for one of Grafton's churches. He has painted several large canvas paintings, which adorn the

altars of a number of churches in the State; and among the original sketches he has painted, are the subjects: "Too Late," "From the Past," "Alone," "The Last Call," "The Witch," and "Scene near Lillehauser, Norway."



Typical Harvest Scene in North Dakota

CHAPTER XIX.

NATURAL RESOURCES OF NORTH DAKOTA DIVERSIFIED FARMING

Without question the most important happenings in North Dakota's agricultural history, apart from the phenomenal increase in production and acreage, is the marked tendency during the past few years to abandon the exclusive one- and two-crop method of farming in favor of a scientific rotation of crops and the maintenance on the farms of the proper number of farm animals, such as horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs.

Good farming, good methods of cultivation, intelligent tillage of the soil, is the slogan of North Dakota. The fact is demonstrated beyond reasonable doubt that the yields of the various grains can be greatly increased and often doubled

by the intelligent cultivation of the soil, and not only increased in amount but rendered sure.

It is now a demonstrated fact that corn and alfalfa can be successfully grown in every part of North Dakota, thus enabling farmers to take advantage of these valuable crops in their rotation, and also maintain the animals that thrive on the hay, grain and ensilage thus procured. These conditions also resulted in a most remarkable increase in the dairy-ing industry in the past few years.

The Agricultural College of North Dakota, and its various sub-stations and demonstration farms, are making demonstrations and exemplifying to the farmers the best and most approved methods of farming, so as to avoid the loss and hardship that lack of knowledge often entails. With these means of studying at first hand the natural conditions and the methods of farming best adapted to the region, and with results of experiments made by skilled and scientifically trained men right on the ground, open to the farmer and, with published report of just what has been accomplished, all furnished free, the farmer is equipped with means of intelligently cultivating his land and developing to the best advantage its natural resources.

THE DAIRY INDUSTRY

An industry that is fast coming into its own in North Dakota is that of dairying. Already the North Dakota Creamery product is recognized in the eastern markets as a formidable rival of the best brands of the great butter-making corporations, and the North Dakota housewife knows only that butter and cream, the quality of which is of uniformly high grade.

In 1918 there were 230,337 milch cows in the state, which at the present time is largely increased. There are nearly ninety creameries in the state, and many others will be rapidly added as the special fitness of the soil and climate comes to be more fully recognized. The more extended use of the silo and the now thoroughly demonstrated fact that corn and alfalfa can be profitably planted and matured, have both given additional stimulus to the dairy industry, which promises in the near future to be one of the most important in the state.

Legislative enactments are constantly being made to strengthen the supervising power of the authorities so that the public can be protected the more thoroughly from insanitary methods of manufacturing and handling of milk and cream. These laws are being actively enforced with gratifying results.

Nearly 10,000,000 pounds of butter were made in North Dakota families in 1918. In the same year the farmers sold the Creameries 13,462,000 pounds of cream and milk, receiving therefor \$2,998,127. At the rate in which purebred and highbred dairy stock is being brought into the state, and the large number of silos being erected annually, all point to the time in the near future when this industry will rival in volume that of many older established dairy states in the Union.

LIGNITE COAL

Agriculture has made North Dakota famous throughout the states. But in the future closely allied with agriculture will come coal production and the industries which will result therefrom. That the western and central parts of North Dakota are heavily underlain with beds of lignite coal of a

high grade, has been a matter of common knowledge for many years, but any systematic development of these vast resources has been a matter of only comparatively recent years.

Governmental surveys disclose that at least 32,000 square miles of this splendid fuel is located in the State, the available quantity being estimated at five hundred billion tons. Mining of the fuel was begun at first in a small way, but each year now sees a vast increase in the output, until the average now reaches 750,000 tons, and is steadily increasing. This product is used as fuel by all the state institutions and



The Satterland Mine in McLean County

is furnished to a large and ever-increasing number of domestic and industrial consumers.

Lignite is a sort of woody coal, you can see the wood grain in it. It makes an extra hot fire and burns to white ash, like wood, without forming any greasy soot like ordinary coal. It falls apart pretty badly when long exposed to the air and when it gets hot, and gives off a heap of gas while it is burning. It will not be long before all lignite is briquetted before it is burned.

The state scientists have worked out the proper process of briquetting the coal, and have a small plant in operation. They crush the coal, heat it and take out gas—about 1,100

cubic feet to every ton—and some tar and other stuff, then they mix it in a binder and press it into briquettes, the size of a small biscuit—no doubt they got the idea from somebody's wife's first biscuits—and they are a fuel that is just about as good in every way as hard coal, and costs only about half as much. The gas they get is A-1 for both lighting and heating, and is worth enough to pay for the briquetting process.

Extensive coal areas surround Devils Lake, Turtle Mountain and Moose River Counties, as also of McLean, Mercer and Emmons Counties. Lignite coal is largely mined for shipment at Sims, Morton County, and at Dickinson, in Stark County. It is also mined for local consumption at New England City, in Hettinger County, and at all of the towns in each of the counties west of the Missouri River. Settlers in the region west of the Missouri River, are in the habit of mining their own fuel. A little work with a pick and shovel uncovers a vein in the side of the hill. A few miles west of Minot in Ward County, coal is found outcropping along the sides of the bluff. At Medora, Billings County, in the Bad Lands, and about Williston, in Williams County, coal is found in considerable quantity.

Never has natural resource had a larger or more discouraging fight for recognition, and never has such recognition finally come so spontaneously and so enthusiastically and with such unanimity as in the case of lignite. We have people right here in central North Dakota near the heart of the coal fields, who have used no other fuel for years and years, and who would use no other, who yet when away from home have found enjoyment in poking fun at lignite; and because it was a strange fuel to the people in the Red River

valley, those who had occasion to sojourn there, made it a point to make it more strange by exaggerating lignite's pet peculiarities.

But in the year of 1918, it was quite another story. Lignite had just saved North Dakota from a bitter winter, besides which the deprivations the east had suffered, would have been as nothing. It would have been almost impossible



Mine of the Mouse River Lignite Company, Near Minot

with conditions such as they were, to have supplied North Dakota with eastern dock coal. Western Wyoming and Montana coals were hard to get, and prices exorbitant. That North Dakota did not suffer, and that it did not pay double prices for every ton of coal it used, was due to lignite.

And all at once we found an awakening appreciation for this coal. The North Dakota State Council of Defense met and adopted resolutions endorsing the use of lignite in North Dakota as a patriotic duty in the present war crisis, and memorialized Congress to further the development of lignite industry. The North Dakota Legislature, in a special session, adopted similar resolutions, which were given wide publicity in the state press, and were forwarded to the representative in Washington. Secretary Lane, of the Interior, obtained an appropriation of \$100,000 for the exploitation of this great natural resource. Congressman Norton interested

himself in procuring appropriations. Newspapers throughout North Dakota began to comment upon lignite and advised its use. The Twin Cities, in the "heatless Monday belt," turned their eyes Dakotaward, and the St. Paul and Minneapolis newspapers in editorials and news stories urged an investigation of the possibilities offered by North Dakota lignite fields as a source of fuel supply for their industrial and domestic consumers. Minnesota cities, such as Detroit and Moorhead, sent representatives out to Dakota's lignite mines to contract for supplies; they experimented with the coal and increased their contracts.

Finally came the greatest and best endorsement of all, in the splendid patriotic resolutions adopted by the greatest loyalty rally ever held in North Dakota—the Council of Defense War Conference—which convened in Bismarck the last days of February, 1918. There was urged upon the people of North Dakota the patriotic duty of burning lignite coal, not only from selfish motive that in doing so they were contributing to the development and enhanced prosperity of our state, but with the greatest and more patriotic motive of doing their very best to help their country win the war, by releasing for consumption in the eastern munition works and in the stoke-holds of the ships which were carrying our soldiers and their supplies and ammunitions across the Atlantic, the millions of tons of eastern coal which North Dakota had demanded in other years.

For the first time in the history of the state, a committee representing the manufacturers of North Dakota in this conference, went on record in favor of the use of lignite in all of the state's manufacturing enterprises, insisting that it was a solemn duty these industries owed their country and

their state as well. Out of all this agitation has come a sincere appreciation of lignite and the ever-increasing development of an industry that promises a great future for North Dakota.

CLAYS

North Dakota is especially rich in clays, and remarkably well supplied with good brick clays. Over a considerable district in the eastern part of the state, these clays appear



Pottery made from Tertiary Clays near Dickinson

in two distinct beds, that is, the upper, usually yellow clay, immediately under the soil, and under that, the deeper blue clay. In most cases in this district, brick is made from yellow clay, though it is claimed that a judicious and thorough mixing of the blue and yellow clays, might in all probability produce a better article.

In the Red River valley the yellow clay immediately under the soil affords material for first-class cream brick. It is the clay used extensively in Grand Forks. In the central portion of the state there are near the surface shale deposits of considerable thickness, which would doubtless in many cases make excellent brick. In the western portion of the state is a variety of clays. In many localities the coal clays produce fine brick and terra cotta.

It is said that the shales about the Park River, Milton,

Langdon, etc., along the Great Northern Railroad to the north, will produce good brick if properly utilized. They are claimed to be likely to produce a firm, siliceous red brick. At Kenmare on the Soo Railway, and near Minot and Williston on the main line of the Great Northern Railroad, there are clays that will make a fine, dense brick, in color from light cream to red.

Near Bismarck there are two or three layers of clay fit for excellent red brick. On the bank of the Missouri River, north of the Northern Pacific railroad bridge, near Bismarck, two layers appear well suited to this use, as well as to the production of drain and sewer pipes. One of these clays is a rather sandy gray clay; under this is a dark carbonaceous clay, somewhat plastic and adapted for making strong dense drain pipe, roof tile, brick, etc.

About Dickinson the great variety of fine clays affords abundant material for the finest kind of brick and terra cotta of different kinds. The best of these clays run into fine brick clay and earthenware clay, and seem too valuable to be used for common brick. In many places in Stark, Hettinger, Morton and Mercer Counties, there are deposits of good clay for common and even pressed brick. Excellent pressed brick is made at Dickinson, Stark County, where the high grade white burning clays are used as a body mixed with clay nearer the surface, which gives the red shades. The white clays are of exceptionally fine quality, some of them being so pure that they are fit even for white earthenware.

A very excellent brick, similar to the Dickinson brick is made at Hebron. Here also there are varieties of high grade clays that can be utilized for many products. The clays at Hebron and Dickinson are similar. A pressed brick plant

is established near Walhalla, where the Benton clays are utilized. This brick is of a light red color. At Wilton, and at Kenmare, the Laramie clays have been utilized for the production of red brick. Clays fit for pressed brick appear near the north end of Davis Butte, North of Dickinson, and also about 10 miles south of Dickinson along Antelope Creek. These clays are a strong, mottled brick.

Next to brick and refractory material in the importance of clay wares is stoneware, under which is broadly classified a large number of much used articles, such as sewer pipe, floor tile, ornamental wall tile, jars, jugs, etc. Stoneware is very like a variety of other wares, such as yellow ware, or Rockingham ware on the one side, and lower grade white earthenware on the other. There is, of course, a great variation in the character of clay used for stoneware, as well as the product. Some of the higher grade stoneware clays, especially the lighter colors, are capable of considerable artistic effect. The cheaper grades of stoneware frequently burn to a red or brown tint.

Most of the clays referred to in this article as fit for stoneware, burn to a creamy tint, and are admirably adapted not only to sewer pipe, but to the highest grade of stoneware products. Nearly all the stoneware products are made by some plastic process, the auger machine or the plunger mold machine for sewer pipe, or turning and moulding in some form is commonly employed, therefore the element in plasticity is of much importance. The clay must also bake to a hard, strong body. Clays suitable for the manufacture of stoneware, must not only be free from sand but also from pebbles, concretions, fragments of limestone, etc. In judging the fitness of a clay for stoneware, both chemical and physical

examination should be carefully heeded, especially the former. In comparing the analysis of stoneware clays from other localities with those of the same class in North Dakota, it has been proved that the North Dakota clays are of a splendid quality.

Most stoneware products are fired but once, and the glaze is either applied before the firing is begun, or during the latter part of the burning, so that the fluxing material unites with the clay at a high temperature near the end of the burning. For the lower grade of wares, both salt and slip glazing is employed. A great deal of stoneware is salt-glazed on the inside, as it is difficult for the salt vapor to reach easily the inside surface when the kiln is stacked. In salt glazing the ware is burned and the heat of the kiln is increased to maximum and then a definite amount of salt is introduced regularly into the kilns. Along with this there is commonly introduced green or wet wood which gives the requisite amount of steam to carry the fumes of sodium chloride in such a form that they can penetrate and allow the sodium to unite with the silica and alumina on the surface of the ware. When this has taken place, the kiln is allowed to gradually cool.

Ware which is slip glazed is coated with a liquid of a fusible clay mixture, usually considerable iron and alkalies. This slip dries evenly over the body of the ware, which is then fired to the fluxing point of the slip and the clay, when the temperature is gradually reduced. For ornamental tile and for many kinds of stoneware dishes, a heavy glaze is desired. With the higher grade of light colored stoneware clays found in North Dakota, this variety of ware is secured by using a form of lead glaze.

In North Dakota there are several deposits of excellent stoneware clays. These are usually found in the tertiary formation in the southwestern part of the state. They are frequently associated with the higher grade earthenware clays. In Stark County there are some such deposits of stoneware clay. At Dickinson this clay lies beneath the white earthenware deposits.

Earthenware clays vary from those approaching nearly to china clays to those so impure as to be fit for white ware and are called stoneware clays. Clays fit for the manufacture of the high grade china, or to be used in part for making porcelain are amongst the rarest clays used. For such purposes the utmost purity is required. Although clays sufficiently pure for white earthenware are comparatively rare, North Dakota is particularly fortunate in having several beds of clay of this kind of a remarkable character.

By making analysis of the North Dakota clays at the School of Mines, located at the State University in North Dakota, and in a large number of eastern large potteries, it has been proven that these clays are admirably adapted for the manufacture of earthenware and similar grades of pottery. With such valuable deposits of clay, there is a great future for the pottery industry in North Dakota. The demand for sub-ware is continually increasing and there is little doubt that sooner or later these deposits will be successfully developed. The clay industry in its various phases has grown to enormous proportions.

The value of clay products of this country alone, now aggregate one hundred and twenty-five millions of dollars or more annually. The North Dakota clay deposits are located at considerable distances from any large pottery cen-

ters, and as the population of the state increases these deposits of fine clays will be brought into closer proximity to a large and supporting territory. The presence of coal near these clay beds will be of great help in their manufacture.

Although the results of the investigation are most encouraging, it is not to be expected that a great industry like this, demanding the expenditure of large sums of money will be quickly developed. It is reasonable to prophesy however, that in time the clays of North Dakota will be developed and their products extensively used.



Typical Exposure of Pierre Shale. In North Loam Township

SHALES

The Benton shales while probably underlying much of the central part of the state, outcrop only in the Pembina Mountain region, although they have been reported in the valley of the Sheyenne River, near Lisbon. In the Pembina region they are exposed in the deep valleys of the Tongue, Little Pembina, and Pembina rivers. About 150 feet of a green and blue clay shale exposed on the Pembina is classified as Benton. One of the best outcrops is at Mayo, five and one half miles west of Walhalla, in the deep valley of the

Pembina river. The shales are here used by the Mayo Brick & Tile Company. The shale is of a gray color when dried, and almost black when freshly exposed, and contains many dark carbonaceous particles. The clay is very fine grained, being soft and fissile, and becomes plastic on the addition of water. Some of the beds have a strong odor of petroleum.

The Niobrara formation overlies the Benton and is not sharply differentiated from it, and outcrops most extensively in the Pembina Mountain region, and forms a considerable part of the strata exposed by the Tongue, Little Pembina and Pembina rivers. It does not, however, contain any shale valuable as a clay. This is due to the high lime content, varying from twenty to seventy-five per cent of calcium carbonate. This makes certain beds of it valuable for the manufacture of natural cement, but destroys all its usefulness as clay. The main part of the Niobrara, known as "cement rock," is rather hard and massive, breaking out in large pieces. It is of a grey color with white specks of lime, and is a moderately hard, calcareous shale. The uppermost part of the Niobrara is chalky in appearance, in fact, extensive deposits of chalk have been found.

The Pierre shale has its best outcrops along the Pembina, Little Pembina and Tongue rivers, where they have worked back in the escarpment bordering the Red River Valley. Outcrops are also found on the Park, Forest, and Turtle rivers. The Sheyenne and James rivers have also eroded into the Pierre shales. Along the Sheyenne they outcrop at points below Valley City, and along the James River near Jamestown, and a few miles north. The Pierre not only underlies the central part of the state, but is exposed in many places, and is thus available for use. The Pierre is of a dark

gray, blue or black shale. It is fissile and weathers easily into thin plates. The shale is fine grained but contains a little of very fine sand. It also contains many small iron concretions, which cause the clay to become a brownish color when weathered. About 300 feet of Pierre shales are exposed in the Pembina region.

To the Fort Union formation where the famous Bad Lands have been eroded, belong the high grade fire and pottery clays of the western part of the state. These very pure and white fire clays cover an area of approximately 4,000 square miles, lying between the Missouri and the Little Missouri rivers. They occur at elevations of from 2,450 to 2,600 feet above sea level, and are confined to the tops of the higher ridges and divides. Their maximum thickness is about 150 feet. These fire clays are remarkably uniform over the entire district, and their white color makes them conspicuous wherever they are exposed.



Dr. Edwin F. Ladd, the Genius in Pure Food Work

CHAPTER XX.

SOCIAL LEGISLATION OF NORTH DAKOTA THE PURE FOOD LAW

One of the most remarkable steps in the progressiveness of social legislation in North Dakota is the "Pure Food Law." The aim of the pure food work in its different phases, is merely that the consumer has the right to know what he buys. The simple way to do this is to let the label give the make-up of the goods. As Dr. Ladd put it: "The pure food law does not prohibit the selling of ground olive stones or cocoanut shells as such, but it does forbid selling them for pepper or other food products."

When Dr. Ladd began the pure food work, he found that most of the canned foods were adulterated, misbranded, and often doped with injurious ingredients, and sold to the consuming public as of high quality. Jams, for instance, were often made of rotten apples and the then dangerous glucose sweetened with saccharine, colored with coal tar dye, and preserved with benzoate of soda to prevent further decay. Many other foods were adulterated and preserved in a similar manner.

This condition is now improved, but it did not come without a struggle. Every law that was passed had to be fought through the courts. If the food manufacturer lost in the lower courts, he appealed to the higher courts. This gives some idea of how profitable it must be for manufacturers to adulterate food. The adulteration and preservation of food by chemicals not only was against the best interests of the public, but it made it almost impossible for an honest manufacturer to do an honest business.

Another mode of deception was to make containers short weight; for instance, what was supposed to be a four ounce box of spice usually contained but three and one-half ounces. Now the container must show on label its net weight. The law goes even a step further in regard to lard, in requiring that it shall be sold in even pound containers. The packers, rather than comply with this law will not sell lard in even pound pails in North Dakota, though they put up even pound pails for some eastern jobbers.

The drug enforcement work, under the drug law makes it necessary that drugs shall be up to the standard; if not, they are regarded as adulterated. False labeling is prohibited. It cannot be an imitation of an article, nor bear a statement

or design which shall deceive. If the drug contains any of the following, the label must give it, and also the amount: alcohol, morphine, opium, heroin, alpha or beta sucaïne, chloroform, cannabis, indica, chloral hydrate, bromide, iodine, acetanilid or croton oil, or any derivative or preparation of any such substances. Cocaine cannot be sold, nor can wood alcohol be used.

It was a common practice, for instance, to sell formaldehyde that was one-half to two-thirds strength, and when a pound was called for, it was apt to be short weight. The result was that when a farmer would treat his seed grain for smut, or the potatoes for scab, according to the formula worked out by Prof. Bolley, the disease germs were not killed, as it would not be strong enough. The department had to enforce a law requiring a standard strength. As soon as this was done, the farmers secured the desired results. This resulted in a rapid increase in the use of formaldehyde. When it was being adulterated the sale was decreased.

Paint is another product that can readily be adulterated. The North Dakota Experiment Station Bulletin No. 67, gave the analysis of a number of paints that were sold in the state. Many of these paints contained but little real paint material. The purchaser had no way of knowing whether the paint was real or not. Some of the paints were worse than no paint as far as protecting the wood was concerned, and oftentimes the stuff left such a surface that it was almost impossible to repaint before it was removed.

A law was passed that requires the label to state what the paint contains. The enforcement of this law was also placed in the Experiment Station, of which President Worst was then director. He appointed Dr. Ladd pure paint com-

missioner. This law was fought by paint men; first in the United States district court, and when they failed there, in the United States supreme court, and again President Worst and Dr. Ladd won out for the state. The paint men, though beaten, were so impressed with Dr. Ladd's knowledge of paint and what paint should do, that they raised a fund and turned it over to him to use in making paint investigations. The investigation was started. A good many pieces of different woods and with different exposures were put on the campus. They were painted with different kinds of paints and paint mixtures, and careful observations made and photographs taken to show how these paints protected the wood, how durable they were, and other facts important in paint.

The beverages sold in North Dakota were extensively adulterated. The beverage law was passed, and its enforcement left to Dr. Ladd. The provisions are that the containers must be properly labeled, and adulteration prohibited.

When the bleaching of flour was started, Dr. Ladd ruled, that the word "bleached" must be put on the sack in as large letters as other information given on the label. The bleaching agent is poison, and the pure food law expressly forbids the introduction of anything deleterious into foods. By bleaching, it was possible to make as white flour from the cheaper wheats as from North Dakota wheat. In this way bleaching was robbing North Dakota wheat of some of its value. The investigations of the harmful effects of bleaching, by the North Dakota Food Commissioner, went a long way toward the ruling against bleaching by the Federal Government. This has meant a good deal to North Dakota as it has made it necessary for the wheat flours from different states to sell for what they are. This makes the North Dakota

wheat necessary for mixing with the less desirable wheats in order to improve the quality and the color.

The sanitary inspection law in regard to places where food is produced, manufactured, or handled, is strictly enforced by the food commissioner. In many of the groceries, restaurants, and confectioneries, and in their advertisements, a prominent place is given to the score given them as a result of the visit of the inspector. It has been a great factor in causing a cleaning up of the places where food is handled. The mere fact that attention is called to the factors that make for healthfulness has done much.

The work done in the mill, while not strictly pure food work, yet has been done by Dr. Ladd. The results brought out have been almost startling in that it has been shown that a surprisingly large amount of flour has been made from lightweight wheat, and that in most cases it is a very good flour. Dr. Ladd is nationally known, and is doing a wonderful work, and the State of North Dakota is justly proud of him and his work.

The Legislature of 1915 enacted a number of measures that marked an advance in social legislation, and show the progressiveness of North Dakota:

A **MOTHERS' PENSION** bill was enacted. It covers any needy woman having dependent children under fourteen. The maximum to be paid is \$15 a month per child. The administration of the law is in charge of the County Court, which was given discretionary powers.

By an act of the Legislature of 1919, a stipend for the mother has been provided in addition to the amount provided for each child.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT was abolished, with the wise exception of a capital crime committed by a convict already

serving a life term for murder. The parole law was amended, but certain hard-and-fast restrictions were adopted that unfortunately limit the powers of the parole board. The law relating to pay of convicts was revised, to allow inmates of the penitentiary from ten to twenty-five cents a day for their labor. One-half to three-fourths of this amount may go to distant relatives, while a small portion is set aside for a prisoners' benefit fund, which is spent for wholesome amusements.

THE JUVENILE COURT was strengthened by authorizing its head, the district judge, to appoint a juvenile commissioner to investigate cases, issue temporary orders, and report to his superior. A law that has proved valuable is the one designed to prevent children from playing about the railroad tracks where there is danger from moving cars. The law gives the railroad authority to arrest such juvenile trespassers.

THE NURSING PROFESSION, hitherto unregulated by law, was given some attention. A bill was passed providing for a board of examiners, but the registration was left optional, except that unregistered nurses are forbidden to advertise themselves as registered. While such a law is unsatisfactory, it at least furnishes a beginning, and will doubtless be strengthened later. A similar board of chiropractic examiners was also established.

MEDICAL INSPECTION in the public schools, which by a former act had been made optional with school boards, was strengthened to some extent by the provision that such inspection becomes compulsory upon the petition of a majority of the patrons of the school. For the improvement of **RURAL EDUCATION** a county tax was authorized in addition to the usual taxes and state aid to rural, graded and

consolidated schools. The levying of such a tax, the measure provides, must be authorized by a referendum to the voters.

Of the greatest importance to the progress of education in North Dakota was the creation of a **BOARD OF REGENTS** to have charge of all the higher institutions of learning. As anticipated, this innovation has resulted in a better co-ordination and direction of the educational forces. The law was passed in response to a state-wide demand, and Governor Hanna, acting under the authority of the law, appointed the following members, with terms of expiration as follows: Lewis F. Crawford, Sentinel Butte, 1921; Frank White, Valley City, 1919; Dr. J. D. Taylor, 1919; Emil Scow, Bowman, 1917, and J. A. Power, Leonard, 1917.

The board was organized on July 8, 1915, succeeding the State Normal Board which had control of the Valley City, Mayville, and Minot Normals, and the individual boards of other institutions. The institutions under the direction of the Board of Regents were: State University, at Grand Forks; Agricultural College, at Fargo; State Normal School, at Valley City; State Normal School at Mayville; State Normal School at Minot; State Normal School at Dickinson; State Normal-Industrial School at Ellendale; State School of Science, at Wahpeton; State School of Forestry, at Bottineau; and State Public Library Commission at Bismarck.

With the creation of the Board of Regents and the fixing of responsibilities, there immediately arose an inspiration for a greater educational system, one that could be properly correlated and co-ordinated, making each institution stand for something distinctive and individual, making it possible for boys and girls to secure that kind of an education that appealed to them most strongly, or what would most nearly

meet their desires. With this view in mind, the board in November, 1915, named a survey commission, of which Dr. P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education, was the leading member and directed the work in hand. The Survey Commission devoted from November 1, 1915, to July 1, 1916, to the study of the conditions in this state, and submitted to the board its findings.

It also gave the opportunity for the members to have state-wide, rather than a social viewpoint of all administrative and financial matter pertaining to the institutions. This is a phase in which every taxpayer of the state has a vital interest. The State Board of Regents was thus able to familiarize itself with the intimate and exact needs of all institutions, and to study the problems of each in comparison with the requirements of all, to the benefit of the taxpayers and with increased service to the state.

The members of the board being keenly and personally interested in educational matters, devoted a great deal of time to a close study of the situation in the state. The chief ambition of the members was to unify the educational system of North Dakota, and to correlate the work of the different institutions in such a manner, that each occupy a distinctive field. A further object was to prevent as far as possible all unnecessary duplication and to develop a system being both efficient and economical.

The task that confronted the State Board of Regents, has been a rather difficult one because there was no uniformity in the methods formerly in vogue at the different educational institutions. Each was conducted by an individual board which sought as large an appropriation as possible for its particular institution. The work overlapped to a consid-

erable degree. The board has eliminated quite a little of this duplication and had gone far into the establishment of a systematized plan of educational work in North Dakota.

In a general way, the University has been made the seat of learning for the professional degrees and its department of education was strengthened for the preparation of teachers for high school work and for institutions of the lower grade.

The Agricultural College is being built up as far as possible along practical industrial and vocational lines. Great stress being laid on the actual agricultural instruction at that institution. The home economics and the agricultural, industrial, and vocational engineering courses were greatly strengthened. The department of education was developed to a point where teachers of agriculture, manual training, and home economics, can be prepared for the rural, consolidated, high, and special schools of North Dakota. The other lines of instruction at the Agricultural College are being fully maintained in every respect that can support this policy. Professional degrees as such are not particularly encouraged at the Agricultural College, but degrees in vocational and industrial courses are greatly emphasized.

The Agricultural College has been re-organized along the broadest possible lines, with seven sub-divisions. The regulatory work which was formerly conducted chiefly by State Pure Food Commissioner Ladd, and others, has been lined up along one general line, with Dr. Ladd, who is also president of the institution, as the head. The re-organization policy has resulted in the creation of the following six schools: School of Agriculture, School of Veterinary Medicine, School of Home Economics, School of Education, School

of Chemistry and Pharmacy, School of Agricultural Engineering and Mechanical Arts.

The State Board of Regents, requested the Normals at Valley City, Mayville, Minot and Dickinson, as well as the Normal-Industrial at Ellendale, to devote as much energy as possible to the development of rural school teachers. The demand in the state for properly prepared rural school teachers is so imperative, that at present the Normals can graduate about a sufficient number to replace those who abandon the work each year. Because of this lack of teachers there was a strong demand for the new Normal at Dickinson, which was overwhelmingly endorsed by the voters in 1917. The Normals are confined very closely to legitimate work, fads and fancies being not encouraged by the board.

The State School of Science at Wahpeton has been converted into a practical industrial trades school, somewhat along the lines of the Dunwoody Institute in Minneapolis, and following in a broad way the industrial school development in Wisconsin.

The State School of Forestry at Bottineau, is not being particularly boosted as such, as there seems to be comparatively little use for a purely technical school of forestry in a prairie state, but that feature of the work is not being neglected, and in addition the institution devotes a great deal of its energy toward the instruction of boys in manual training and along industrial lines, and girls in home economics work.

In addition to these nine institutions, the board succeeded to the duties of the Public Library Commission located at the Capitol. The work of this department is largely

sending out farm and school libraries, and general extension work.

In a practical business way, the board adopted a uniform system of reports of each institution to the board monthly. All bills from each institution being sent to the board's office for checking and approval before being paid. Supplies of all character as far as feasible, being purchased on bids submitted to the board. This included all dormitory supplies, coal, janitor supplies, linens, furniture, stationery, and goods of all classes which are purchased in sufficient volume to make it profitable to handle them in this manner.

At the time of the completion of the work of the Survey Commission, the board elected Dr. Edwin B. Craighead as Commissioner of Education in this state. He represented the board in an educational way, conferring with the heads of institutions and joined in the recommendations made for changes in courses of study and changes in faculties, and also made special and general recommendations regarding the proper field of each institution, to the board, from time to time. By an act of the Legislature of 1919, a State Administration Board had been appointed to succeed to and carry on the work of the Board of Regents, and also to succeed to the duties of the Board of Control, which governed the Penal and Charitable Institutions of the State. Charles Leissman is the appointed Secretary of the new Board.

North Dakota has one of the best provisions in law for the employment of a COUNTY SCHOOL NURSE, of any state in the Union. This law was passed at the last session of the Legislature in 1917, and provides for the employment of a school nurse or physician by the County Commissioners,

upon being petitioned to do so by two-thirds of the school officers in the county.

"A sound mind and a sound body," summarizes in a phrase the complete goal of an educational system. Only in the past few years has the latter consideration come to be recognized as the necessary foundation for the development of a sound mind. Investigations proved that the majority of children who repeated their grades were obliged to do so on account of some physical defect. Thus an oftentimes disability, unrecognized by parent or teacher, resulted in the child losing years at school; and the district expended thousands of dollars in putting children through the same grades repeatedly.

The school nurse in many cities throughout the United States has helped to make these schools and children attain a higher degree of efficiency. The school nurse in the county where she is employed, has brought about the same results. In the physical examination of a large number of school children in the United States, about 85 per cent are found to have some defect. Among the commonest of these are decayed teeth, defective eyes and ears, enlarged tonsils and glands, and adenoids—defects difficult to detect, and not serious in the beginning, but which if neglected, in many cases prove disastrous. Diseases of a more serious nature, heart disease, bone decay, etc., are often found by the school nurse, and often children suffering from tuberculosis, and endangering the health of the entire school, have been found.

The wonderful work of the school nurse and physician in discovering these conditions, and the consequent attention devoted to them by parents, have done much toward rendering the children more healthy and fit to receive instruction,

and toward rendering the school more efficient. The value of medical inspection is already recognized throughout the entire country, and Legislatures of many states have passed laws to enable counties to employ school nurses and physicians.

As mentioned, North Dakota has such a law on her statutes. A large number of the counties already have such a nurse at work; Grand Forks, LaMoure and Bowman counties have the distinction of being the first to acquire one. Many other counties have the necessary petition ready for action of the County Commissioners, and before another year is passed judging from present indications, practically every county in the state will have its county nurse, safeguarding the health of the school children, and rendering truly effective the school system of that county.

FEDERAL AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS is another measure that emphasizes the progressiveness of North Dakota. The federal board for vocational training has approved North Dakota's plan for accepting the provision of the Smith-Hughes act. This means that North Dakota received in the year of 1918, \$15,205.99 for vocational training in public schools without having to expend any extra money from its own appropriation.

This sum of money was expended as follows: For salaries of teachers and supervisors of agriculture, \$5,205.99; for salaries of teachers of grade and industrial and home economics, \$5,000; for salaries of teachers for vocational works, \$5,000. The annual appropriation increases until 1925, when it amounts to \$51,235.94.

The special lines of vocational work are being given in public schools. The State Agricultural College has been

designated as the institution which shall train teachers for this work. The Governor has designated the State Board of Education as the executive body for the administration of this work in the state, and the State Treasurer as the custodian of these funds. Schools that wish to receive any of the funds, must meet certain requirements.

One of the most important measures passed by the Legislature of 1919, is the **HAIL INSURANCE BILL**. Under the provision of this act there is levied a flat tax of three cents on all tillable lands of the state from which there is no escape. The assessment feature of the bill, however, is made voluntary through a provision enabling farmers who do not wish the protection of this act, to withdraw by filing notice with the County Auditor before the beginning of the crop season.

Fifty cents per acre is the maximum assessment permissible under this act. This assessment is made by the board of equalization after all losses are adjusted, and is to be spread over all lands protected by the act and to be collected as other taxes are collected. Interest-bearing warrants covering the losses are mailed farmers as soon as losses are adjusted.

THE BANK OF NORTH DAKOTA created by the Legislature of 1919, gives North Dakota the unique distinction of being the first State in the Union to have an institution of this kind. The bank with a \$2,000,000 bond issue for capital is located at Bismarck, and is under the control of an Industrial Commission of three members: Governor Lynn J. Frazier, Attorney General William Langer, and

Commissioner of Agriculture John N. Hagan. Manager J. R. Waters and Director General F. W. Cathro are executive officers of the bank.

The policies of the bank are as follows: No branch banks will be established, the aim of the Bank of North Dakota being to be helpful and to assist banks already established; it will not single out one bank in each county to become repository for any public funds; funds will not be withdrawn from localities where they are now on deposit, except as an over-accumulation may occur in one place and a shortage in another; it will make national banks as well as state banks repositories for public funds. Commercial accounts will not be accepted nor individual deposits from within the state, but such deposits from without the state will be encouraged.

The purposes of the bank are: To promote agriculture, commerce, and industry; stabilize interest rates; mobilize assets of the state into one central bank, co-operating with all other banks in the state; to provide a state clearing house, perform functions of a joint stock land bank; base credit upon financial responsibility and integrity, irrespective of party affiliations.

CHAPTER XXI.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES OF NORTH DAKOTA

North Dakota is committed to progress in education. It believes in efficiency, in thoroughness and in board outlook that marks the education of the future. If it is true that education is the key to the future of any state, then North Dakota gives promise of great achievement. The facts of education in the state are of no little interest, and worthy of consideration.

According to the last printed report from the office of the State Superintendent, for the school year ending June 30, 1916, there were 5,309 schools in the state, with an enrollment of 151,647 pupils, and an average attendance of 124,996. In these schools were employed during the year 8,093 teachers. The average salary per month for all teachers was \$59.84, and the whole amount paid out for the year for teachers' salaries was \$3,695,229.59. The grand total of warrants issued for the support of these public schools during the year, including the amount at the beginning of the year was \$10,050.26. The state tuition income, which is practically all derived from the federal land grants, was \$1,105,124.25 for the year. This represents an increase of over 100 per cent for the last ten-year period.

At the close of the school year there were 133 state high schools, with an enrollment of 8,724 students. In addition to this number there were 2,010 doing high school work

in the graded consolidated schools. There are now 477 consolidated schools in the state. At the present time North Dakota stands second in the number of consolidated schools, and in proportion to its population it heads the list. No other state in the Union can show a like growth during the same period, and it speaks volumes for the enterprise and good judgment of the people of the state.

According to the Russell Sage Foundation, that recently ranked the public schools of all the states on ten points of efficiency, North Dakota ranked as number eighteen. When it is remembered that in this ranking, it was ahead of the states of Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin, though standing thirty-seventh in population, it is an enviable record for a state so young, and it promises much for the future.

In addition to the educational resources in the field of public schools, there are those as represented by our higher institutions of learning. These institutions are nine in number. The higher institutions, like the public schools, have also an income which is derived from federal land grant. For the year of 1918, this income was \$375,242.12. Thus North Dakota is amply provided for the education of her youth.

There are now 741 state schools in the state, that is, schools standardized and receiving state aid. Of this number 144 are on the high school list and the remainder are in the rural divisions, as represented by the two-room, graded, and consolidated schools. In 1916 the total number of state schools was 572. This gives an increase of 169, the largest in the history of the state.

The total amount apportioned for state high schools was \$85,000. It was found necessary to pro-rate these funds.

The several amounts apportioned for the first, second and third classes, respectively, were \$733.00, \$485.00 and \$275.00. The sum apportioned to each of the five state agricultural high schools was \$2,500, these schools getting the full amount as required by law.

The year of 1919 marked a new era in educational work in North Dakota. The progressive program mapped out by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Miss Minnie J. Nielson, is one that is gaining world-wide recognition. The teaching of subjects to boys and girls that will help them to confront problems they will meet as men and women of tomorrow—subjects formerly considered outside the sphere of a common school education, mark the advancement in the educational stride of the state. Among these subjects is grain grading, which is compulsory in Consolidated and Summer schools. Every Consolidated school is compelled to have grain grading and cream testing equipment, and every county must have such equipment for use in schools other than Consolidated. These schools have the hearty co-operation of the State Commissioner of Agriculture and the officials of the Agricultural College, who place experts at the services of the educational authorities in charge of this new work. The theory of practical road building is likewise to be taught the children of North Dakota, and a high standard of work is to be kept up through arranged contests between the various schools. In the future when men of North Dakota build roads, it will be roads the neighborhood can justly be proud of. Thus, North Dakota stands fully equipped in her educational system, prepared to send her boys and girls into life as virile men and women, fitted and eager to cope with problems that tomorrow may bring them.

CHAPTER XXII.

CONSOLIDATED SCHOOLS

Education is educating Dakotans to the speed limit. In 1911 there were only 114 consolidated schools in the state. The year of 1919 has seen this number increased to 477, has seen teacherages spring up wherever there was no appropriate boarding place, has seen 950 farm boys and girls taking a high school course increase to 4,421, has seen standardized rural schools organized in every county in the state, and increase in number from zero to 600, has seen county nurses appointed under the best school health laws in the state, has seen music and hot lunches thrill and fill the boys and girls from the farm, and trained teachers placed in every county of the state.

Ardently engaged in this campaign for rural school betterment are the Superintendent of Public Instruction, 53 County Superintendents, the Agricultural College, and the State Normal Schools. The total sum apportioned for rural schools in 1918 was \$92,145.85. For the one-room rural schools, where the tax rate was 25 mills and over, the several amounts apportioned for the first, second, and third classes, respectively, were \$150, \$120 and \$90. For schools where the tax rate was 15 mills and less than 25, it was two-thirds of these amounts, and where under 15 mills, it was one-third.

For graded schools where the tax rate was 25 mills or over, the several amounts apportioned for the first, second and third classes, respectively, were \$300, \$225 and \$150.

For those where the tax was 15 mills and under 25, the aid apportioned was two-thirds of those amounts, and for those schools having a tax rate of less than 15 mills it was one-third.

For consolidated graded schools, where the tax was 25 mills and over, the several amounts apportioned for the first, second, and third classes, respectively, were \$552.27, \$483.24 and \$414.21. For those schools having a tax rate of 15 mills and under 25, the aid apportioned was two-thirds of these amounts, and where the tax rate was under 15 mills it was one-third.

There are now 477 consolidated schools in this state. This is a large increase of the last two years. There were 62 schools formerly listed as consolidated that were dropped on account of a law passed by the legislature of 1918. This law provided that a consolidated school is one having at least 18 contiguous sections, regardless of the manner of its formation. These schools were eliminated because they lacked a section or two of having the eighteen. Though it brought fifty into the list, it still left a decrease of 12. There is however a net increase over last year of 30 consolidated schools.

In these 477 consolidated schools there are enrolled 35,000 farm children, of which number 3,125 are doing high school work. Had it not been for consolidated schools, not more than ten per cent of those children would have been provided with these better school facilities. Of the total number of consolidated schools, 252 are on the state list—that is, standardized and receiving state aid. Of this number 77 are on the high school list, the remainder being on the graded list. In the matter of standardization, on a percentage basis,

the consolidated schools rank far ahead of the graded and one-room rural schools.

Consolidation is the uniting of one-room schools to form a school having at least two or more teachers, and serving at least eighteen contiguous sections. The greatest objection to consolidated schools by some farming communities, is the transportation of children to and from the school. As far as the cost is concerned, it can be made very high or very low. When the private or family system is used, it costs \$16.28 per pupil per year, while if the public or bus system is used, it will average \$35.76 per pupil per year. In several of the schools the private system is the one used because it gives the greatest satisfaction. In some, the combination of the two systems is used with much success, while some prefer the public or bus system. Over a thousand children have been interviewed by the Superintendent of Public Instruction upon this matter, and there is yet to be the first case where any child would rather go to the rural school than to the consolidated, even though he had to walk less than half a mile to the little country school, while he may be compelled to ride six or even seven miles to the consolidated school.

The cheapest school when everything is considered, is the consolidated school. For the consolidated school costs 32 cents per day per pupil in attendance, and for rural 35 cents. In the majority of cases the consolidated school provides high school privileges which the rural school cannot do. A consolidated school employing three teachers and a well-qualified principal, where the private system of transportation is used, can be operated for about four mills more, or \$3.20 more in taxes per quarter, than it would take to operate the four one-room schools running separately. And when two

teachers are employed it can be operated for less. If the public transportation is used, these figures will be about three times as high; but it must be remembered that a higher grade of school-work in the grades, and high school privileges are provided for in this school, and which the one-room rural school cannot furnish.

If the farmer sends his boy to the city school, it will cost him about \$150 more than if he keeps him at home. This is for many a prohibitive tax, and besides that, the boy is not at home where he should be in these perilous years of adolescent boyhood. But with the consolidated school in the locality, these better graded school and high school privileges can be furnished for about one-fifteenth of the cost to the individual parent, and one-third cost to the community, and the boy is at home. Then besides, the non-resident land owner, the corporation, and the taxpayer without family, contribute their share toward the development and perpetuity of the state. This is only just and fair, for the child is educated primarily for the state.



PRESIDENT WILSON GIVES US A "HAND"

Fraternal greetings were extended North Dakota on the eve of its two day's war conference in the following telegram from President Wilson to Secretary Hellstrom of the North Dakota defense council:

F. O. HELLSTROM,
State Council of Defense,
Bismarck, N. D.

I congratulate North Dakota upon the patriotic spirit that has led to this war conference. From personal contact among war workers in such meetings comes an understanding and inspiration that will soon be reflected in like enthusiasm and unity of purpose among their fellow citizens, and it is only by united and determined efforts of all loyal Americans that this people will win its great fight for fair and honest dealing among the nations of the world.

WOODROW WILSON.

CHAPTER XXIII.

NORTH DAKOTA'S GREAT WAR CONFERENCE

One of the most conspicuous events in the annals of present day history, was the North Dakota War Conference held in Bismarck Auditorium on Monday and Tuesday, February 25th and 26th, 1918, under the auspices of the North Dakota Defense Council. It was positively the biggest pa-

triotic demonstration in the Northwest. Its result was a gigantic sweeping success, which established North Dakota in the annals of history as aggressively patriotic. The large auditorium was packed with a loyalty audience one whole hour before the stated hour of opening, and 500 people had to wait for the overflow meeting in another theatre. The evening session of the first day was attended by four thousand people.

"North Dakota is loyal, aggressively patriotic, essentially American. Its pledge of fealty to this Great Republic is 8,000 of the State's best and bravest boys in the service of Uncle Sam. North Dakota is back of President Wilson for a fight to the finish of autocracy," declared Lieut. Governor A. T. Kraabel, in welcoming the National Council of Defense speakers to North Dakota.

Among the distinguished statesmen, diplomats, and authors, whom Uncle Sam sent to Bismarck for North Dakota's Great War Conference, were: Dr. Joseph Moran, of Purdue University, special representative of the National Council of Defense; Charles Edward Russell, great American author and lecturer, who was a member of the U. S. Commission to Russia; Dr. Joseph Drew, for nine years private secretary to Ambassador Gerard at Berlin; Dr. Henry Coe Culbertson, representing the United States Food Administration, and others. No better speakers had ever been heard in North Dakota than those mentioned above.

At the closing session, the North Dakota War Council adopted resolutions pledging loyalty of the State in the Republic's need, calling upon every citizen to unite in the production of a bumper crop, in the development of the State's natural resources, and in the fullest possible co-operation

with the administration, that its aims might be carried to a speedy and successful conclusion.

Out of the North Dakota War Conference, sprang forth the "On to Victory" Campaign, headed by the untiring secretary of the North Dakota Defense Council, F. O. Hellstrom. Then began the drive in which 250,000 loyalty buttons—bearing the American flag as a background for the seal of North Dakota, with the inscription "On to Victory"—were distributed among the male citizens of the state. Loyalty pledge cards bearing the oath of allegiance, with this affirmation underneath: "I pledge my life and all I possess in defense of the flag," with a space for the signature, were sent or brought to every male resident in North Dakota. This big patriotic demonstration resulted in a crowning success. In response to President Wilson's felicitations, sent to the North Dakota people two days before the opening of the War Conference, Secretary F. O. Hellstrom wired the following message to the President:

"On behalf of the people of the State of North Dakota, I beg you to accept this message of appreciation for the words of encouragement conveyed in your message of the 23rd. We have just concluded an enthusiastic two days' War Conference at Bismarck. North Dakota pledges all her man power and resources in support of this war. Our Slogan from this day is 'On to Victory.' "



North Dakota State Capitol

CHAPTER XXIV.

INSTITUTIONS OF NORTH DAKOTA

THE STATE CAPITOL

In 1883 the Legislature for the Territory of Dakota passed an act providing for the removal of the territorial capitol from Yankton to a point designated by the commissioners appointed for the location of the new Capitol. Such committee met in Fargo on the 2d day of June, 1883, and located the territorial capitol at Bismarck. The act provided that a site of 160 acres and \$100,000 be donated as a condition of such location. In compliance with this provision the citizens of Bismarck donated \$100,000 and 320 acres of land.

The site chosen for the erection of the capitol building is a commanding one, situated on the ground rising to the

north, in the northern part of the city of Bismarck, and permits an extensive view of the surrounding country. Construction was commenced in 1883 and was practically completed the following year. In 1889 when the State of North Dakota was admitted to the Union, Bismarck was again designated as the seat of state government by constitutional provision.

The state capitol is built of three kinds of brick, having been built in three parts; first the center, built in 1883, then the front with portico in 1893, and lastly the large addition at the rear in 1902. At the time the last wing was built it was intended to build around the entire capitol similar wings.



Museum of State Historical Society

So far, the building contains few paintings of note. In the State Historical Society are hung three Indian paintings by Miss Heiser of Minneapolis, which were purchased by the State Federation of Woman's Clubs with the balance left

from the \$1,500 appropriation made by the State to erect the pedestal for the Sakakawea statue, which stands on the Capitol grounds. Two of these paintings are known as "The Mink Woman," and the "Bad Brave." In the Governor's office hang portraits of all the Governors of the State, by various artists, and in the lobby may be seen portraits of many of the former Judges of the Supreme Court. One woman is honored by having her portrait hung there, Mrs. Preston Anderson, of Jamestown, who has been conspicuous in the prohibition movement. The only statue stands at the head of the stairs on the second floor, and is a replica of Paul Fjelde's bust of Lincoln which was made by him for presentation to Norway by the State of North Dakota.



Roosevelt Cabin, Now on State Capitol Grounds

Within the Capitol are now located the official headquarters of the Governor, Secretary of State, State Auditor, State Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Attorney-General, Commissioner of Insurance, Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor, Bank Examiner, Land Commissioner, Public Library Commission, Adjutant-General, and State

Engineer. The State Historical Society also maintains a museum in the basement of the building, which contains many rare and valuable relics of bygone days, both of an antiquarian and historical nature. Adjacent to the state library are situated the chambers of the five Supreme Court Judges, who are now permanently located at Bismarck.

The Capitol is situated in spacious grounds, well planted with trees, hedges, shrubbery and lawns, which form fitting surroundings to the imposing structure. In these grounds is placed the original log cabin formerly occupied by ex-President Roosevelt during his ranching days in Dakota. A short trolley line furnishes ready means of communication with the down-town district and a complete power plant supplies light and heat to the Capitol building and electricity for the operation of the line.



Mrs. Minnie Clark Budlong
Director Public Library Commission

NORTH DAKOTA PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION

One of the important institutions in the state is the North Dakota Public Library Commission, which is housed in the State Capitol building. Under the efficient administration of Mrs. Minnie Clarke Budlong, its secretary and director, it has become a medium of no small significance in meeting the educational needs of districts where no near library exists, as well as of great value to the club women of the state, who have found in its reference department a proverbial "treasure trove," when confronted with the problems of writing a paper on some important topic, and of equal value to men in all walks of life, as well as to schools and teachers.

With her thorough knowledge of pioneer conditions, her large acquaintance among the club women and educators of the state, and her charming personality, Mrs. Budlong has proved a big force in developing the various branches of that institution, and of creating a literary stimulus in the more isolated districts through the circulating library, as also her valuable and ready assistance in helping new libraries get started.

The Public Library Commission was established by Act of Legislature in 1907 to meet the need of books in a state not yet well supplied with libraries. Four departments of work were outlined; educational reference, traveling libraries, legislative reference, and field work. An office was established at the Capitol in 1908 and an organization made to take care of these four departments of work. The growth of the work has been phenomenal and is only limited by the size of the staff and the amount of appropriation.

Traveling libraries had previously been sent from the department of Public Instruction, through county superintendents, to schools. The scope of the traveling library was enlarged to include farmers' libraries, school libraries, and community libraries. In the ten years since organization about twelve hundred stations have been established in the state, these libraries being sent free whenever a group of six signers will agree to be responsible for the care of the books, their safe return, and payment of freight. As the number of libraries never exceeded three hundred fifty, each of which on a six months' loan may be sent to two stations in a year, the demand has far exceeded the supply. There is always a long list of applicants.

The inauguration of parcel post made a rapid development in educational reference work. This is now providing one of the most popular departments of the Library Commission work. In one biennium the number of applications received and the amount of material sent was quadrupled. This material consists largely of pamphlets and mounted clippings, which are sent to individuals, to study clubs, and to teachers and schools. It supplies up-to-date material for individual study, for themes, papers, and debates. The only cost is postage both ways.

The legislative reference department has for its first aim the furnishing of material to legislators and state officials in the special lines their work calls for. This department consists largely of pamphlets and clippings, which during the twenty-two months between sessions, are loaned throughout the state through the educational reference department. They are of particular value to Civic Leagues, study clubs and High School classes which are studying the subjects of government and sociology.

Field work includes advice and assistance to existing libraries, aid to communities wishing to establish libraries either public or school libraries, and all questions affecting the growth and betterment of library interests. Comparatively little has been done in this department, as the secretary could give it only the time that could be spared from the insistent demands of the office. The Legislature recognized the need of this work by appropriating a salary for a trained organizer beginning July 1, 1918.

The Library Commission has always been non-sectarian and non-partisan. It aims to send material of the best kind on both sides of any question. It is educational, not political,

and has been recognized as such by all state administrations, in the retention of the personnel of its staff in spite of changes in party control of the state administration. The importance of the work was emphasized by the United States Commissioner Claxton at the time an educational survey was made of North Dakota. A wide field of work was outlined for the Library Commission in connection with his plan for rural schools and communities. It should be the people's University, an aid to those who must obtain or continue their education outside of schools, and should be the feeder for the higher educational institutions of the state.

As first organized the work was under the control of an independent library commission, but when the state educational system was re-organized, the value of this work as an integral part of the whole system was recognized, by placing the Library Commission with eight other educational institutions under the charge of a State Board of Regents.



State University, Grand Forks, N. D.

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH DAKOTA

The University of North Dakota was established at the city of Grand Forks by an act of the territorial legislature passed February 23, 1883. The doors were first opened for students in September, 1884. The first enrollment was 79 students, and year by year, a steady and satisfactory increase had been maintained, the number reaching 906 for the scholastic year 1908-9. During the same period the faculty had increased from 4 to 60, and the standard of erudition had advanced from that of a high school to that of a first-class university.

On the admission of North Dakota into the Union of states in 1889, the University was adopted formally as the State University and was given a land grant of 120,080 acres of public land. At the present time over half of this grant has been sold, the minimum price of \$10 per acre having been established by law. This has been invested and produces a revenue of over \$53,000. A state tax of one-third of a mill adds to this sum of about \$93,000. Rental of dormitories,

matriculation fees, etc., produces about \$18,000. Thus the total income of the University approximates \$164,000. In addition to this, the state Legislature makes special appropriations for all needed additional maintenance and special purposes, which at the last session amounted to \$190,000.

Thus far there have been organized seven colleges or departments as follows: College of Liberal Arts, which includes languages, literature, philosophy and science; Teachers' College; College of Law; College of Mining Engineering; College of Medicine, and Model High School. Each of these colleges is under the direction of a dean. The Model High School, connected with Teachers' College, is under the direction of a principal.

The government of the University, which was formerly vested in a board of trustees, five in number, who were appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, and who held the office for a term of five years each, was succeeded by the State Board of Regents, and is now under control of the State Board of Administration.

The University comprises 100 acres, situated one mile west of the city limits of Grand Forks, on the transcontinental line of the Great Northern Railway. University is a flag station of the railway, and is named for the institution. Eleven buildings have been so far erected on the grounds, as follows: Main Building, erected in 1883-4; Science Hall, 1901; Mechanical Engineering Building, 1902; Davis Hall, a woman's dormitory, 1887; Budge Hall, the young men's dormitory, 1899; Macnie Hall, a woman's dormitory, 1893; Mining Engineering Building (School of Mines), 1907; Gymnasium and Assembly Hall, 1907; Library, the gift of Andrew Carnegie, 1908; Power House, 1899; President's House, 1903;

Teachers' College Building, a Commons Building, and a new power house were erected in 1909.

The faculty of the University consists of the president, and 84 professors, instructors and lecturers, mainly in the colleges of medicine and law. The total enrollment of students for year 1917-8 was 1231. The aims of the institution are being realized in full measure under the present management, and what these aims are cannot be set forth more truly and emphatically than by quoting the following extracts which preface the issues of the University Bulletins:

OUR CREED

"We believe that the young manhood and womanhood of our Nation is its best and greatest asset; we believe in preparation as the prime factor in success; we believe in work and in play, and pre-eminently in helpful service; we believe in scholarship, not for its own sake, but for the sake of a better all-round life; we believe that nothing is too good for North Dakota boys and girls; we believe that the best place to obtain a general, a technical, or a professional education is the University of North Dakota."



State Agricultural College, Fargo, N. D.

NORTH DAKOTA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

The North Dakota Agricultural College was founded in 1889 by constitutional provision and located at Fargo. It was organized for work October 15, 1890, with a president, 4 members of faculty and 30 students, and the work was carried on in rooms rented from the Fargo College. Construction of the first building, the Administration Building, was commenced, and that year saw its completion on section 36, township 140, range 40, immediately adjoining the city of Fargo.

From these humble beginnings the institution has grown in size until the regular faculty now numbers 46 with 20 special instructors who are employed during the winter sessions. From 30 students the attendance has increased to 1,200, exclusive of the attendance at summer school and the enrollment in the correspondence courses.

There are now nine buildings devoted exclusively to instructional work, namely: The Administration Building; the Carnegie Laboratory; the Chemical Laboratories; the

Engineering Building; Science Hall; Francis Hall; the shops and the armory. Additional buildings more or less intimately connected with the work in construction are: the power house, the four barns, the seed barn, the root cellar and three green-houses.

Nine distinct college courses are offered, viz: Agriculture, biology, chemistry, civil engineering, domestic science, general science, mechanical engineering, pharmacy, and teachers. An agricultural and manual training high school is maintained, and it offers secondary training in agriculture, commerce, domestic science, general science, engineering, manual training, and for teachers. Special courses are offered as follows: Three-year domestic science, three-year farm husbandry, three-year pharmacy, three-year power machinery, and the winter schedules A and B.

The institution received a land grant of 130,000 acres, which, when all sold, should yield an endowment considerably in excess of \$2,000,000. The institution is accomplishing a useful and valuable work throughout the State, and improvement in agricultural methods is becoming more and more apparent as the graduates of the college engage in practical husbandry at the conclusion of their studies. Through them is being disseminated a more general practice of diversified farming, the scientific rotation of crops and introduction within the state boundaries of new and better varieties of cereals and tame grasses.

Connected with the college are numerous experimental stations, placed at such advantageous points throughout the State as to cover, to the best possible advantage, climatic and soil variations. At these, agriculture is practiced according to the latest improved scientific methods, and the results,

carefully tabulated, given to the public in bulletins, issued as information is available and the correct scientific conclusions are worked out.

The chemical laboratories of the college have earned themselves a national reputation, not only along the lines of purely agricultural chemistry, but also in the important field of food analysis. In this state the chemical department of the college is charged with enforcement of the pure food laws and, largely through the vigilance and aggressive policy adopted, the State possesses the most perfect laws on this subject of any state in the Union, and the lead taken in this branch of legislative protection of the consumer is being followed by many others. The legislation of 1909 added greatly to the responsibilities of this department, the Legislature having passed drastic laws with the object of preventing importation into the State of impure and adulterated, fermented and distilled liquors.

An encouraging condition in connection with the college, is the rapidly increasing interest among all classes of citizens in the work which it is undertaking along all lines of agricultural research and development. This is shown by the crowded condition of all the courses and the continuous demand for enlarged facilities for study and accommodation.

The college is already one of the most prominent institutions of its kind in the country, and the phenomenal growth of the State in population, and consequent increased area of land under cultivation, accompanied as it is by an insistent demand for the very latest discoveries in agriculture investigation, will, most assuredly give it an even more commanding position. The recent achievement of the "Little Country Theatre," has brought a new era in the social life of the institution, and widened its scope of work.



State Normal School, Valley City, N. D.

VALLEY CITY STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

Valley City is justly proud of her Normal School. From the first year of statehood, through the instrumentality of this institution and the sister establishment at Mayville, a high standard of pedagogic learning has been established in the state, to the great benefit of our rising generation and to the credit of the state generally. Hundreds of teachers have passed through her portals out into active instructive work in the country and city schools of our commonwealth, and reflected by their teaching of those entrusted to their care the high ideals and scholastic attainments imparted to them during their normal career.

The State Normal School at Valley City was located by the Constitutional Convention of North Dakota, and on March 8, 1890, an act was approved providing for its government. The school was opened October 13, 1890, in a room loaned for the purpose, in the public schools, the funds for its maintenance being provided by subscription. On March 2, 1892, an act was approved providing for its temporary main-

tenance, and on March 7, another act was provided for the erection of buildings, and a permanent board was then appointed. The second session began September 28, 1891, in a building rented for the purpose.

The first building was dedicated December 6, 1892; the West Hall, June 8, 1904; the Model School, January 10, 1906; and the Auditorium, May 17, 1908. In the meantime a large residence had been purchased for dormitory purposes and a large brick building erected. On June 7, 1894, the first class was graduated. Every year since that date a class has been graduated, showing a satisfactory annual increase in numbers; from 3 in the beginning, the number in 1909 had increased to 145, with 165 graduates and an enrollment of 1,343 in 1917-18.

The faculty has grown with the increasing needs of the institution, and there are today employed 36 instructors, with an enrollment of 1,400. The work is carried on in seven large buildings. This school is beautifully located south of the Sheyenne River in a wooded part of the valley, within the city limits, comprising nearly 60 acres, and is only four or five blocks from the center of the city.

This institution is maintained by the proceeds of the sale of a 50,000 acre grant, of which over half has been sold at a minimum price of \$10 per acre; the moneys realized from the sale are permanently invested, the income only being available. The amount already realized is a substantial one, and when the remaining portion of the grant is sold at the advanced prices which are now obtaining, the endowment from this source will be a rich one. Liberal appropriations are also forthcoming from the State whenever the need therefor is apparent.



State Normal School, Mayville, N. D.

MAYVILLE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

The State Normal School at Mayville, like its sister institution at Valley City, is accomplishing an invaluable work in equipping teachers for their important work in our country and city schools. Through its medium hundreds of competent instructors have been given to the school service of the State and its appreciation by the public generally is indicated in the rapidly increasing annual enrollment, and the extensive and solidly permanent improvements and additions which are being made to the buildings and teaching corps.

The school was established by the constitutional convention held immediately prior to the admission of the State into the Union. It was then made a part of the public school system and was endowed with a land grant of 30,000 acres. This land cannot be sold at less than \$10 per acre, and the money accruing constitutes a permanent endowment fund for the institution. The majority of it has already been sold and the balance will be disposed of as deemed best for the advantage of the establishment. Liberal appropriations are also forthcoming, whenever needed, from the State Legisla-

ture. The total investment of this school, including buildings and equipment, represents the value of over \$200,000.

The school opened its doors for students in 1890. The rooms first occupied were in the city hall and public school building. In 1893 it was moved into the building provided by the State, which was the east half of the present Main Building, the addition being completed in 1905. A new dormitory was erected in 1909, and the whole heated by a modern vacuum system of heating.

The total enrollment of students for the year 1908-9 was 386, and at the close of the school term the school graduated 95 students. The faculty of 1917-8 consisted of 27 members, with a student enrollment of 280, and 66 graduates.

In addition to the academic year of nine months, the school, co-operating with near-by counties, conducts a summer school of six weeks. This practically fills in the entire year and offers an opportunity to teachers who are employed during the other months to further perfect themselves in their profession.



State Normal School, Minot, N. D.

MINOT STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

Another school that was established in 1913 to meet the ever-increasing educational needs of North Dakota, is the State Normal School of Minot. This school is beautifully situated. The campus of sixty-six acres is located at the north edge of the Mouse River valley. The outlook from the Normal provides a view of the entire city, the hills and the valley and the winding Mouse River with its border of natural timber.

This school has no land grant endowment, but has an appropriation of $13\frac{1}{2}$ hundredths of one mill, receiving the sum of \$140,550 for the period of 1917-8. The Normal School occupies four buildings, all new, modern and well-equipped. The Main building is the center of instruction and student activities. It provides class room and laboratory facilities, gymnasium, library, student association's rooms, and offices,

all equipped for their several purposes. The Dormitory is a splendid home for one hundred persons, and many more boarders and lunch patrons. It is a long fireproof structure so situated that every room gets direct sunshine every day, and all have a view of the beautiful valley with its bordering hills and its meandering river marked with groves of trees.

The total enrollment of students for the year 1914-5 was 202, with 17 graduates. The faculty of 1917-8 consisted of 18 members, with an enrollment of 181 students. The graduating class of the same year was 53.



DICKINSON STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

October 1918, witnessed the opening of the State Normal School at Dickinson. The Normal occupies the entire third floor, and a greater part of the second floor of the beautiful Elks' Building, until such a time as an appropriation providing for a new building will be passed. This new institution meets a long felt want in the Missouri Slope country, where the need for normal school trained rural teachers has been far beyond the available supply.

The Normal site has already been purchased, and consists of sixty acres, located south of the Country Club, for a consideration of \$5,000. The Normal School opened with a first-class faculty of six members, an excellent course of study, and an enrollment of sixty students; which is a most promising beginning for the school.



STATE SCHOOL OF SCIENCE

The State School of Science was located at Wahpeton by Constitutional provision in the year of 1889 and was then endowed with 40,000 acres of public land. No further move was made towards the establishment of the school until 1903, when the school was opened with a teaching force of three instructors.

For the first two years of its existence progress was but slow on account of the meagerness of its income and lack of suitable accommodations. During this time instruction was given in rooms rented from the Red River Valley University, where, of necessity, space was circumscribed and equipment inadequate. The property of the University was subsequently

purchased and an additional building erected for the use of the mechanical department.

The state Legislature of 1909 made an additional and liberal appropriation of \$59,700, for the construction of a girl's dormitory, a chemical building, and other improvements and furnishings. In 1918 the buildings consisted of: The Administration Building, Mechanics Building, Chemistry Building, Gymnasium, Burch Hall, and Power Plant. The library in the school contains more than 6,000 volumes. The school occupies a site of twenty-five acres.

The status and scope of the school has been that of a junior college offering a three-year general college course and two-year college courses in mechanical and electrical engineering, chemistry and domestic science. Elementary courses in steam and gas engineering and domestic science, together with a very strong course in commercial and preparatory work being also offered.

Since 1916, the State School of Science has been somewhat altered in its scope of work, it being converted into a practical industrial trades schools, of the following courses: Engineering, Electrical and Mechanical, Trade, Scientific, Domestic Science, Agriculture, Academic, Teachers and Commercial.

The school is enjoying a healthy progressive expansion. From an enrollment of nine students in 1907, and 43 in 1909, the enrollment for 1917-8 being 273, with 144 graduates. The strictly practical courses are gaining in popularity with each successive year. The present faculty consists of 21 members. The total investment of the school, in grounds, buildings and equipment represents the sum of \$152,392.75.



State Normal-Industrial School, Ellendale, N. D.

NORMAL-INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

The State Industrial School was established by constitutional provision in 1889 and located at Ellendale, Dickey County, being endowed at the same time with a grant of 40,000 acres of public land, proceeds from the sale and leasing of which in the interest and income fund, are forever pledged for the establishment and maintenance of the school.

The school was first organized in accordance with the above provisions in 1899 with the object, as expressed in statutory enactment, of providing instruction in a comprehensive way in wood and iron work and the various other branches of manual training, cooking, sewing, modeling, art work, and the various branches of domestic economy as a co-ordinate branch of education together with mathematics, drawing and other necessary studies. Since 1916, it has been converted into a Normal-Industrial School, giving besides the above mentioned courses, also a full Normal course.

There are two departments, Normal and Industrial. The faculty in 1917-8 consisted of 26 members, especially chosen because of their trained efficiency in particular branches of instruction. The enrollment for the same year being 401 students, with a graduating class of 132 and 44 seniors. The

work of the school is now carried on in five commodious and modern buildings, as follows: Carnegie Hall, Manual Training Building, Armory and Gymnasium, Engine Laboratory, and Young Ladies' Dormitory.

The courses offered in the industrial department are: steam engineering, mechanical arts, home economics, commercial arts, library methods, fine arts, and instrumental music. In addition there are also offered short, three-month winter courses, commencing January 1st, in dressmaking and farm engineering.

The objects of the school are being ably and efficiently worked out, offering a thorough industrial training. The keynote of the institution is practicalness, an idea which commends itself to the people of the State generally, which they express by a liberal patronage of the school.



State School of Forestry, Bottineau, N. D.

SCHOOL OF FORESTRY

The State School of Forestry was established by the state constitution, adopted in 1889, and was directed to be located somewhere in the counties of McHenry, Ward, Rolette or Bottineau, the exact place to be determined at an election to be held for that purpose. Such an election was held November 6, 1894, resulting in location of the school at Bottineau. In 1897 the state Legislature enacted a law naming the school the North Dakota School of Forestry, and declaring it to be located at Bottineau by virtue of the vote taken thereon according to law. The object of the school was at the same time declared to be: "Instruction in such arts and sciences as shall hereafter be determined by the board of directors, and especially in the art and science of forest culture, and which shall embrace a preparatory department, where all the various branches shall be taught pertaining to a good common school education."

In 1901 a tax of three one-hundredths of a mill was levied on all taxable property in the State, for the maintenance of

the institution. The Legislature of 1907 amended these acts by declaring the object of the school to be: "Instruction and training contemplated in an agricultural high school, emphasizing those subjects that have a direct bearing on forestry and horticulture."

The first building of the school was erected during the summer of 1906 by the citizens of Bottineau, on grounds donated by the State. In 1907 the Legislature passed an act appropriating \$25,000 for erecting and equipping a new building. The assembly of 1909 appropriated an additional \$8,000 for the completion of the above building, \$3,000 for the erection of a greenhouse, \$1,000 for improvements on the farm, \$1,500 for equipping the laboratories and library, and \$6,000 for maintenance.

The school first opened its doors to students January 7, 1907 and in 1909 a total of 115 students had been enrolled. Recognizing the fact that the majority of boys and girls do not receive a university education, the course of study had been designed to fit them for the pursuit of those vocations for which the institution prescribes a course of study, with more than average intelligence. At the same time it was calculated to help those who desire to pursue a more advanced course in one of the higher institutions of learning in the State. Special attention being given to elementary agriculture and horticulture and especially to forest culture.

The experimental work of the station has been successful beyond expectation. During the two seasons alone since the opening of the school, 9,000 trees had been planted, of which more than 8,000 survived. Of trees and shrubs about 75 distinct varieties have been used, among which are elm, boxelder, ash, poplar, soft maple, aspen, pines, spruces, fir

and some of the native trees and shrubs. Among the shrubs are roses, snowball, honeysuckle, spirea, high bush cranberry and mock orange. The experiments are conducted for the purpose of ascertaining the varieties which are best adapted to the soil and climate of the State. Although agronomy is of secondary importance, some attention has been given to variety tests with barley, wheat, corn and potatoes. Considerable work has also been done with clover, and alfalfa, with fair results.

Since 1916, the scope of the work in this school has been broadened. Realizing that there is comparatively little use for a purely technical school of forestry in a prairie state, courses in manual and industrial training have been added for the boys, with a course in home economics for girls, beside the regular courses thus far pursued. The faculty of 1917-8 consisted of 7 members, with an enrollment of 187 students.



State School for the Blind, Bathgate, N. D.

SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND

The establishment of a Blind Asylum in the county of Pembina was provided for by constitutional enactment in 1889, but it was not until the Legislative session of 1895 that it was definitely located at Bathgate, under the name of the North Dakota Blind Asylum, and the sum of \$25,000 appropriated for construction of buildings. Further appropriations were made in 1907, and the school was formally opened for pupils in 1908.

Coincident with the establishment of the asylum in 1889 it was endowed with a land grant of 30,000 acres, proceeds from the sale and leasing of which are permanently invested and form a perpetual endowment, from the interest of which are paid the expenses of the institution. This is supplemented, from time to time, by appropriations from the State Legislature for permanent improvements as they become necessary. The management consists of the State Board of Administration and the faculty of five members.

The purpose of the school is "to train and educate blind children and young people for self-support and good citizenship." The school is open for instruction of pupils for nine calendar months, from the middle of September to the middle of June. The faculty consists of a superintendent, a matron and sewing teacher, a literary teacher, a music teacher and an instructor in industrial work.

All blind children and all persons whose sight is so defective that they cannot attend the public schools, who are of school age, residents of the state, of sound mind, in good health and of good moral character, are eligible to the advantages of the school. Board, room, laundry, books, tuition, medicine and ordinary medical attendance are provided free out of the funds of the school. Pupils are expected to provide clothing, traveling expenses to and from the school, and postage.

The total enrollment in 1908 was 25, running from 8 to 24 years of age. At first considerable difficulty was experienced in inducing parents to consent to their children's attendance at the school, but this has been largely overcome, owing to a better understanding of the objects of the establishment of the institution. The present enrollment is 30.

Experience in similar institutions throughout the country shows that the majority of children who begin instruction at an early age—7 is the best—will be self-supporting, a few will have marked success, and others will have developed so as to be of much help at home. The courses embrace the following subjects: Point reading, point writing, spelling, language and grammar, geography, physiology, physical geography, United States history, English history, general history, civics, American literature, English litera-

ture, rhetoric, algebra, geometry, physics, political economy, elementary agriculture, and brief descriptive courses in chemistry, zoology, botany and astronomy and music. In the industrial department the girls are taught light housekeeping, hand and machine sewing, the care of their own clothing, etc., and the boys bead work, the making of mats and rugs, rattan baskets, hammocks, fly nets and cane chairs.



State School for the Deaf and Dumb, Devils Lake, N. D.

SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB

The school for the deaf and dumb of North Dakota was established by the state constitution adopted in 1889, and is located at the city of Devils Lake in Ramsey County. A land grant of 40,000 acres forms a perpetual endowment of which only the interest and income is available for use by the institution. Almost all of this has been sold and constitutes a substantial portion of the revenues of the institution.

The school first opened its doors in 1890. In 1909 about 200 deaf and dumb of this state had received instruction and 16 were graduated. One-half of this number successfully passed the entrance examinations to Gallaudet College, Washington, D. C., and had been admitted to that institution, which is the only institution, of its kind, of higher education in the world.

The school is intended for the instruction of those living in the state, who are too deaf to be educated in the public schools, and to educate and equip them for useful citizenship. All children over seven years of age and under twenty-five, too deaf to profitably attend the public schools, are admitted,

free of all expense, except railroad fare, clothing and personal incidentals. These latter are provided by the various counties from which the children come, when necessary.

The course of study covers a period of twelve years, and embraces the following subjects: Language, grammar and literature, arithmetic, geography, American and English history, civil government, physiology, and one year of algebra, and natural philosophy for those intending to attend college. In addition to the intellectual department the students are taught housekeeping, sewing and dressmaking, and the boys are taught carpentry and printing, the aim of the school being to send forth men and women into the world capable of self-support.

The property of the school comprises 140 acres within the city limits of Devils Lake. Up to the present time it represents an outlay of \$100,000. At the present time there are 110 students in attendance at the school. The faculty consists of 6 teachers in the intellectual department, and 3 in the industrial department, besides the principal and matron.

Though one of the youngest schools of its kind in the country, the North Dakota School for the Deaf and Dumb is ranked as one of the best of the smaller schools. At the St. Louis exhibition, this school was awarded a medal for its exhibit of work, and was the smallest and youngest to receive such award. The school is accomplishing a noble and useful work for the afflicted throughout the state, and in both its intellectual and industrial departments, is fitting for a happy career many who would otherwise be a burden unto themselves and their relatives.



Hospital Building

Ward Building

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE

The Dakota Legislature of 1883 passed an act providing for the construction and organization of a Hospital for the Insane, to be located within a distance of four miles from the Courthouse of Stutsman County, located in the City of Jamestown, North Dakota. Governor Pierce of Dakota Territory appointed M. G. Cushing, L. Lyon, F. E. Jones and George W. Pierce, as members of the first board of trustees. The board of trustees met and organized, after receiving their commissions, in May, 1883, and proceeded to the consideration of a suitable site for the hospital. The law under which they were operating provided that a 640-acre tract of land should be purchased, and the board advertised for proposals thereon.

In response to this advertisement, fourteen proposals were received, the lands therein described varying in distance from Jamestown from one to four miles and in price from \$16 to \$30 per acre. As a result of the consideration of these proposals and an inspection of the various tracts offered, it

was decided to purchase from J. J. Flint, the tract upon which the hospital is now located, the consideration being \$20,000. On this tract there was located a small farm house which was included in the purchase.

Dr. O. W. Archibald, who at the time, was in the service of the United States Army and located at Fort Lincoln, near Bismarck, was appointed as the first superintendent and assisted the board in the selection of plans for the building and its location. The hospital was opened May 1, 1885. Since then the number of buildings has increased from time to time until the institution at this time comprises an administration building, seven ward buildings, containing three wards each, a hospital building, having a ward for each sex, an assembly hall, a dining room and kitchen building, a cold storage, laundry, power-house, hose house, steel tower and 40,000 gallon water tank, two barns, ice house, two root cellars, etc. The amount of land has increased to 1,250 acres.

The hospital is maintained jointly by the state and its several counties, each county paying the state at the rate of \$10 per month for the care of each patient committed therefrom, the state bearing the balance of the expenses of operation and of the construction and repairs of buildings.

The total number of patients from the time the hospital opened, to June 30, 1908, inclusive, was 3,065. Of this number, 1,717 were discharged and 750 died. The number of patients treated has increased each year, keeping pace with the increase in population of the State. There are at the present time 1,230 patients in the hospital. The number of attendants is as follows: Male, 21; female, 17; total, 38.

The hospital is governed by the State Board of Administration. The resident officers having personal supervision

of the institution, consisting of one superintendent, two assistant physicians, one steward and one matron.

The object of the hospital is to receive and care for all insane persons residing within the state, who may be committed to its care, subject to discretionary powers vested in the board of administration, who are empowered to refuse or accept a patient under certain conditions, and to furnish all needed medical treatment, seclusion, rest, restraint, attendance, amusement, occupation and support which may tend to restore their health and recover them from insanity or to alleviate their sufferings.

Although one of the largest public institutions in the state, its land endowment is the smallest—20,000 acres, and it is therefore more directly dependent on legislative appropriation for its support and maintenance. This has been liberally forthcoming in the shape of biennial, monetary provisions, repairs and maintenance.

Since the day of opening in 1885, the purposes of the institution have been humanely and efficiently carried out, and a high standard established in the care, treatment and cure of the mentally afflicted. Today, the hospital is conceded to be a model of its kind and its methods have been widely copied by similar institutions all over the country.



State Institution for Feeble Minded, Grafton, N. D.

INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE MINDED

The North Dakota Institution for Feeble Minded was located by legislative enactment at or near the city of Grafton by the State Legislature of 1903, on a site originally purchased by the United States Government for the location of a penitentiary, but later granted to the State of North Dakota for the erection of this institution.

The objects of its establishment were for the care of all the feeble-minded persons resident of the State of North Dakota, who, in the opinion of the superintendent, are of suitable age and capacity to receive instruction in the institution, and whose defects prevent them from receiving proper training in the public schools of the State; and all idiotic and epileptic persons resident of this State may be admitted to and receive the benefits of the institution, free of charge, subject to such rules and regulations as may be made by the board of trustees.

The institution is controlled by the State Board of Administration. It is under the direct personal supervision

of a superintendent, who must be a physician skilled in caring for and instructing this class of unfortunates, and who is appointed by the board. Such superintendent shall name all subordinate officers and such nominations shall be confirmed or rejected by the board.

The Main Building was erected in the years of 1902 and 1903, and was opened for the reception of inmates on May 1, 1904. By 1909, 242 inmates had been admitted, the present number being 263. Other buildings consist of a hospital, several farm buildings, laundry building and power house.

The inmates are cared for by three officers and twenty-one employes, besides two teachers in the training department. The inmates are classified into two divisions, according to their mental capacity—the training and custodial department, all those capable of receiving instruction being in the training department, and those incapable of receiving instruction and only requiring institutional care, being in the custodial department.

The work of the training department has shown marked progress under the present system of teaching and its capable exponents. It has been demonstrated by actual experience that more can be accomplished with the feeble-minded by manual than by mental training, hence considerable attention has been given to development along these lines. Following out this idea, basketry and weaving have been given much attention. The making of baskets is a source of enjoyment to the child and of profit to the institution, visitors being eager to buy the product, and the receipts from this source have more than equaled the expenditures. Such has been the success attained that other work, such as making hammocks, fly nets, etc., has been inaugurated.

The institution is performing a useful and humanitarian work in the community and educating to the greatest usefulness of which they are capable, many unfortunates who would otherwise be a burden and a sorrow to their relatives and friends.



State Penitentiary, Bismarck, N. D.

STATE PENITENTIARY

The North Dakota Penitentiary was founded in 1883 and located at Bismarck, then recently named the capital city of the Territory of Dakota. Upon the division of the territory in 1889 and its admission into the Union as the two states of North and South Dakota, the penitentiary was taken over by North Dakota at a valuation of \$90,531.

At that time the institution consisted of one cell house, offices and quarters all being in the same building and possessed of accommodations for but a limited number of inmates. Since then, keeping pace with the rapid growth in population of the new state, it has grown until it now covers about six acres enclosed with a high stone wall. The cell house now in use has accommodations for 320 inmates, exclusive of some forty cells in the basement of the hospital building which can be used in an emergency, and eight large invalid cells in the hospital. In addition to these, provision has been made for three sick wards and additional room has been furnished for attendants. Outside the enclosure has been erected a beautiful and commodious warden's residence

and the grounds have been beautified by trees and lawns so that the general appearance of the institution and its surroundings is park-like and imposing, well-meriting the name of Grove, by which it is now designated.

The industrial work of the institution consists of the twine plant, the farm and the brickyard. The twine plant has an annual output of between three and one-half million pounds. The brickyard has a capacity of over 1,000,000 brick per annum. The farm covers by ownership and leasehold some 3,300 acres of land, most of the land is leased, only 340 acres belonging to the institution.

The principal industry of the penitentiary is undoubtedly that of twine manufacturing, for which a large and up-to-date plant is in constant operation. It is a model of mechanical skill and efficiency and produces for the state a handsome return over and above all operating expenses. Although the sale of the output is limited to the State of North Dakota and is in competition with the twine trust and the prison product of Minnesota and Indiana, the sale of this twine to farmers in the State each year is enormous.

The North Dakota penitentiary has for many years been looked upon as one of the model institutions of its kind in the United States, and its methods and results are matters of study by phrenologists from every state. There are at present 114 inmates.

The institution is under the government of the State Board of Administration and is under the immediate supervision of the warden, who is appointed by the Board. All other officers and employes are appointed by the warden subject to the approval of the board, and hold office during the pleasure of the warden.



State Reform School, Mandan, N. D.

REFORM SCHOOL

The State Reform School was established by constitutional provision in 1889, and permanently located at Mandan, Morton County. The school was endowed with a land grant of 40,000 acres, the moneys accruing from the sales and leaseings of which constitute forever a fund of which the interest only is available for the maintenance of the institution.

The school is under the government of the State Board of Administration. This board appoints a superintendent who has the direct charge, custody and control of the school, and who appoints all other officers and employes, subject to the approval of the board. The resident officers of the school are besides the superintendent, a matron, a family manager, a teamster and mechanic, a teacher and a cook.

The school was established for the restraint and education of any person under the age of 18 years, who may be found guilty of a crime or offense other than murder, whenever the committing court, in its judgment deems such person a proper subject for commitment to the school. In this

event the court may, instead of entering judgment, direct by an order to be entered in the minutes of the court, that such person be committed to the reform school for the remainder of such person's minority. After one year's detention the board of administration may, upon satisfactory evidence of reformation, and as a reward for good conduct and diligence in study, discharge any inmate therefrom.

Since its establishment, the school has performed an invaluable work in the uplifting and education of incorrigibles, unfortunate and homeless children, who have largely through the compulsion of unhappy home surroundings, violated the laws of the State; and many have been discharged with the whole current of their life changed and possessed of a determination to work onwards and upwards to the plane of useful and honorable citizenship. The school now has a mechanical training and mechanical arts department, wherein instruction is given along these lines. The boys have largely assisted in the construction of some of the buildings that have been added, thus saving the State many thousands of dollars.

The school now possesses an equipment along the lines for which it was constructed, which will meet the needs of the State for many years to come, and under its present management, is worthily and sufficiently fulfilling the object of its existence. The present number of inmates is 87.



State Soldiers' Home, Lisbon, N. D.

SOLDIERS' HOME

The Soldiers' Home of North Dakota was established at Lisbon, Ransom County, by constitutional provision in 1889, and was permanently endowed with a land grant of 40,000 acres. The home is supported by the revenue derived from its land grant and is in no sense a burden on the taxpayers of the state.

The general supervision and government of the home is vested in the State Board of Administration. It is under the personal supervision and control of a commandant appointed by the board, who in turn appoints all other subordinate officers of the institution. The object of the home is to provide a home and subsistence for all honorably discharged soldiers, sailors and marines who have served in the Army and Navy of the United States, and who are disabled by disease, wounds, old age or otherwise, and their wives and widows.

The home is beautifully situated on the east side of the Sheyenne River, in a natural grove of timber. It has about 83 acres of land, 40 of which is cleared, and on which are

raised all the vegetables used at the home, and hay and grain to keep the horses and cows in connection with the institution. The home is less than half a mile from the Northern Pacific Railway depot and just one mile from the Lisbon post-office. It possesses facilities for the care of fifty or more old soldiers.

There are three buildings in the home proper. One contains the quarters for men, a mess-room and kitchen, and a well-lighted reading room. The second building is in the hospital and women's dormitory. The third is the commandant's residence and officers' quarters. These buildings are all built of red pressed brick with sandstone trimmings. They are complete and substantial and make a fine showing.

The grounds are handsomely laid out with driveways, and are kept up in the best possible condition, with large flower beds in many places that are kept full of flowering plants during the entire summer. The home is the center of attraction for the people of Lisbon and visitors generally, and is much appreciated by all who visit it. It is in every way an ideal location and environment for such an institution, and the soldier is indeed fortunate who is privileged to spend here the remaining years of his life. There are 31 inmates in the home at the present time.

FORT LINCOLN

A battalion post of the United States Army is located at Fort Lincoln, about two miles southeast of Bismarck, on a site donated to the Government, which embraces some 858 acres. It was officially established in 1899, and was first occupied in 1902, having been built to replace Old Fort Lincoln which occupied a site across the river from Bismarck. The buildings are as follows: Field and line officers' quarters, and two double sets of post non-commissioned officers' quarters, barracks for 400 enlisted men, post hospital and hospital stewards' quarters, post headquarters building, guard house, bakery, post exchange, quartermaster and commissary offices and storehouse, workshop, civilian employes' quarters, stables for 50 animals, icehouse, fire-apparatus house and gymnasium. These buildings are of brick with stone foundations.

NATIONAL GUARD ARMORIES

The National Guard of North Dakota consists of one regiment of infantry, with a band, and one battery of light artillery. The infantry companies are distributed over the State at the most suitable strategic points for rapid mobilization, in case of internal or foreign disturbances. Under the stimulus of federal requirements as set forth in the Dick bill, which practically places the militia organization on the same footing as the regular army, the infantry regiment and battery are now equipped and ready to take the field at the shortest notice. The regiment stands high among the militia of the United States and in general efficiency and esprit de corps is second to none.

The majority of the companies have built handsome and substantial armories in their respective cities, among which

are Company "A" at Bismarck, costing \$15,000; Company "G" at Valley City, costing \$20,000; Company "K" at Dickinson, costing \$23,000; Company "L" at Hillsboro, costing \$15,000; Company "C" at Grafton, costing \$10,000; Battery "A" and Band, at Lisbon, costing \$20,000, and Company "I" at Wahpeton, costing \$15,000.

Rifle ranges have also been laid out at the various company stations in addition to the permanent regimental ranges located at the state encampment grounds near Devils Lake, N. D. These grounds are a gift to the State from the Federal Government, and constitute an ideal place for field instruction and practical discipline of the troops.

INDIAN SCHOOLS

The Bismarck Indian School is located between the city of Bismarck proper and the Missouri River and is distant about one mile from the postoffice. It was established December 14, 1906, and opened its doors for the reception of pupils December 1, 1908. It has a capacity for 100 pupils but the average attendance is 62. The buildings represent an investment of \$50,121 and are six in number. The annual governmental appropriation is a per capita amount of \$167 for each pupil, the average appropriation being \$20,200. It is under the personal supervision of a superintendent and there are in addition 11 other employes.

The Indian School at Wahpeton in Richland County, first received pupils on February 9, 1908, construction commencing in 1905. The average attendance is 75, with a capacity for 150. The annual appropriation for maintenance is \$18,200, based on an attendance of 100. There are 13 employes on the staff and two class-room teachers. The school

represents an investment of \$160,000, and was established for the Indians of North Dakota and South Dakota and Minnesota.

Fort Totten at Devils Lake has also been converted into an Indian school, and enjoys a large attendance, the Fort Totten Indian Band, a production of this school, is noted for its excellence. All of the Indian schools in North Dakota are devoted to the culturing of the Indians, and educating them to modern ways and customs, and principally in progressive agriculture, as also in the industrial branches. Practical experience has proved that it pays to educate the Indian, and the schools are clearly demonstrating this.

WEATHER BUREAUS

The United States Government maintains weather bureaus and climatological stations at Bismarck, Devils Lake, Ellendale, and Williston. The chief bureau is located at Bismarck, to which point reports are forwarded from cooperative observers living in various parts of the State. These are compiled, tabulated and issued in the form of weekly and monthly bulletins to the public, free of charge. The bureau is under the personal supervision of a section director. The monthly reports are elaborate and complete, and cover every climatic condition and variation occurring during the period, including those of temperature, precipitation, wind, sunshine, and cloudiness, atmospheric pressure and miscellaneous phenomena. The stations are equipped with the most approved and latest instruments for the automatic registration of climatic happenings and are modern and complete in every particular.

BATTLESHIP "NORTH DAKOTA"

The battleship "North Dakota," named in honor of this State, is one of the largest and most powerful battleships in the world. The cost of building and equipment is \$10,000,000. Of this \$1,000,000 was expended for guns alone, of which there are ten 12-inch guns at \$65,000 each, and 14 5-inch rifles at \$10,000 each, in the main battery, besides 12 rapid-fire guns and minor pieces. Five tons of metal are hurled at each discharge. She is equipped with two Curtiss reversible turbines of 25,000 horse power, which attain the speed of 21 knots an hour.

Her tonnage is 21,000 tons. To fire one broadside costs \$17,000, exclusive of the cost of maintaining gunners, and one shot from each of her 12-inch guns costs \$1,160. It costs \$1,000,000 per annum to keep the vessel in commission, including the pay and feeding of the 900 officers and men. Her length is 510 feet, breadth over 83 feet and she draws 26 feet of water. At her speed trials she exceeded the most sanguine anticipations of her builders, and is today the fastest vessel of her size afloat under any flag. The battleship was launched from the yards of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company in the year of 1909.

CHAPTER XXV.

HOLIDAYS OF NORTH DAKOTA

A CALENDAR OF HOLIDAYS

January 1	—New Year's Day.
Temperance Day	—Third Friday in January.
Appreciation Week	—in January, date set by committee.
February 12	—Lincoln's Birthday.
February 22	—Washington's Birthday.
Arbor Day	—Day set by Governor in April.
Mother's Day	—Second Sunday in May.
May 30	—Memorial Day.
June 14	—Flag Day.
July 4	—Independence Day.
Labor Day	—First Monday in September.
Election Day	—All general election days.
October 14	—Columbus Day.
October 27	—Roosevelt's Birthday.
Thanksgiving Day	—Last Thursday in November.
December 25	—Christmas Day.

APPRECIATION WEEK

The first observance of an "Appreciation Week" was in the fall of 1915, the work being carried on under the auspices of the North Dakota Press Association and the North Dakota Development League Press Bureau. Everywhere the results were excellent, and so great was the satisfaction, that at the Grand Forks meeting in January, 1916, the Association decided to make this an annual affair. The committee in charge went over the ground during the early autumn months, and for a number of reasons, among which was that the election work would interfere with the proper observation of Appreciation week in the early fall, and that Thanksgiving and Christmas holidays would interfere with its observance

later on, it was decided to hold the celebration in January of each year, specific date being announced annually by committee in charge. The purpose of Appreciation Week, is to advertise the State of North Dakota beyond its own borders, and to stimulate among its own people a thorough appreciation of its value as a state in which to live and to engage in all the proper activities of life.

MOTHER'S DAY

Mother's Day is observed on the second Sunday in May. Miss Anna Jarvis inaugurated the movement in 1907. It occurred to her while commemorating the death of her own mother on the second Sunday of May, that the day, falling in a season of blue sky and blossoms, might be set aside as an annual festival upon which due tribute of affection and remembrance should be rendered to all mothers. Miss Jarvis then began an appeal of personal request to men prominent in public life, clergymen, philanthropists, business and professional men, asking them to further the movement. She pleaded her case so eloquently that in 1910 the day was celebrated not only in Philadelphia, but in many other cities. On May 10, 1913, a resolution passed the United States House of Representatives and the Senate commending Mother's Day for observance by the two houses of Congress, the President and his Cabinet, and other heads of the government departments.

In that same year the legislature of Nebraska made Mother's Day a state flag day in honor of the patriotism of Nebraska's true homes and mothers. In May 1913, the legislature of Pennsylvania made Mother's Day a state holiday. The day is planned to be observed by some distinct mark of

kindness, visit, letter, gift or tribute, showing remembrance of the mother to whom affection is due. It is a day to perpetuate family ties. An international association has been formed to promote and protect the observance of the day in all countries, and to carry forward the word. President Wilson and our ex-Presidents are honorary national officers of the association. A special significance is added to the observance by the wearing of a carnation—a red carnation for one who is living—and a white carnation for one who has passed beyond.

ARBOR DAY

Arbor Day is a holiday for which the date in each successive year is set by the Governor. It is devoted to the planting of trees, which are one of Dakota's big resources. To prevent their being exhausted, this observance was originated, as also to encourage the planting of trees on every possible vacant spot, or place of waste land in the state, that can be, and should be made a beauty spot, useful and valuable by the planting of trees.

TEMPERANCE DAY

Temperance Day, has been added to the list of observances in North Dakota, the following law being enacted by the 1917 Legislative Assembly:

“That the third Friday in January of each year shall be set apart and designated as “Temperance Day,” and in every public school in the State of North Dakota, not less than one hour of the school day shall be set apart for instruction and appropriate exercises, relating to the history and benefits of prohibition laws in North Dakota. Provided,

that the school shall continue its regular work during the remainder of the day. It shall be the duty of the state, county, city and school district officers, and of all public school teachers in the state to carry out the provisions of this act."



North Dakota National Guard at Fort Lincoln



Mess Scene, First North Dakota Infantry

CHAPTER XXVI.

NORTH DAKOTA NATIONAL GUARD

An item of pride with the people of North Dakota, and one which can justly demand a place in its history, is the First North Dakota Infantry of the National Guard. The regiment was organized in 1883 and has kept pace with the times in military affairs from the beginning. In 1898 when President McKinley called for a guard of the United States, this regiment was mobilized in three days, going into camp at Fargo, May 1st. On May 20th it left for San Francisco, and on July 31st it landed in Manila. Just one year later, to a day, the regiment embarked for America, arriving home about the first of October.

During that year in the islands this regiment saw some of the hardest service of that campaign, participating in thirty-two engagements, and winning high honors for valiancy. General Lawton made a remark which has made a slogan for the regiment as long as it shall last. He said after a most stubborn battle: "You can't stampede the North Dakotas!" It was on his first expedition in the Philippines that General Lawton learned the worth of the First North Dakota and complimented it so highly. He was displeased when he had to take volunteers on this expedition, but after the first day's march, he was satisfied with the manner in which they hiked. In the second day an engagement was inevitable. The order to "Charge!" came, and the boys fought like demons, cleaning every native before them.

When it was over, General Lawton said: "I always had an idea that a volunteer soldier was not worth anything.

Yesterday I found that he could march, and today I have found that he can fight like hell! Hereafter those men go with me if I can say anything about it. I need them to show the regulars how to fight! You can't stampede the First North Dakota!"

The First North Dakota went farther into the interior of the Islands than any other volunteer regiment. Its boys saw as much service as any regiment, and while they did not leave as many men on the field as some others, nevertheless they were in the hottest of every engagement they participated in. Upon their return Congress passed resolutions of appreciation for the record the First North Dakota made.

On June 18, 1916, the First North Dakota Infantry received its second call to arms, and on the morning of the 19th, every organization reported for duty. The regiment went into camp on the 25th of that month at Fort Lincoln, Bismarck, and on July 22nd, entrained for the Rio Grande, arriving at Mercedes, Texas, which is right on the border. on the afternoon of July 26th. They were marched through the mud into the cactus, brush and grass, where they were overtaken by darkness and slept as best they could. In a few days they had established an excellent camp.

The North Dakota regiment, like all other organizations of the National Guard, had not the splendid equipment and excellent care our American Army has today, and will have in the future; but in those days of unpreparedness it was shamefully neglected. In 1898 the food was bad, there was a lack of clothing, ammunition, arms, tentage, and everything that was needed. Many of the soldiers entered Manila in their citizen's clothes, because the government could

not fit them with proper clothing. After eighteen years the same trouble was experienced in 1916, when the guard was called, though the conditions were not so bad. There was a woeful lack of clothing, especially shoes and underwear. Long after the boys arrived on the border, under the broiling sun of that climate, they were compelled to wear flannel clothing which had been issued in this northern climate, and to buy their own shoes and underwear. The heat burned their bodies till their condition was almost unbearable.

But the boys never murmured. They did their plain duty. They drilled, dug trenches, repaired roads, did patrol duty on the river bank, guarded the big pumping stations, the cities, and the farmers' homes on the border. When on inspection they carried themselves in a soldier-like manner, far excelling many of the regiments in the service.

And in the World War, in the great struggle for democracy, North Dakota soldier boys have been cited for unusual valor and heroism. Shortly after the North Dakota troops had landed in France, Congressman P. D. Norton, in speaking before the House, asserted that the North Dakota troops were composed of real fighting men and predicted that in this war, as in the Spanish-American War and the Mexican border troubles, their feats and action in the stirring contests of war would reflect highest honor and glory upon themselves, their State and the Nation.

Some months after Congressman Norton's speech in the House, all and more than he had predicted had come true. Associated Press dispatches carried glowing tributes to the intelligence and bravery of North Dakota soldiers on the American battlefield in France. The story of the manner

in which a few North Dakota boys routed the enemy out of their trenches, had won the admiration and captured the hearts of those who read the story in Washington, as well as elsewhere. North Dakota soldier boys have surely emblazoned the name of North Dakota large and brilliantly in the history of the World War.

And side by side of their comrades—sleeping in the sacred soil of sunny, beautiful France—are numbered those of our boys who made the “Supreme Sacrifice.” It is out of these graves that has arisen the freedom of lands long prostrate under the heel of a hated despot—that is why the graves of our American dead seem like a sacred pledge for a wonderful new day—that is why the soil of France is sacred ground to us. While gentle French hands water and tend the graves of our heroes—from across the Atlantic, wafted on the breeze, will float messages of eternal love breathed by American hearts. And when the soft spring rains have washed the crimson stains off the flowers—their fragrance will mingle with the cool evening zephyrs, as they gently pause over the graves, to whisper to each other endless tales, of the valor and heroism of American boys, who braved the dangers of sea and land, to uphold a Nation’s inflexible purpose to give freedom to a world in chaos.



State Flag

CHAPTER XXVII.

THE STATE FLAG

The official state flag of North Dakota is not the pennon of a carpet knight. It has seen service. It has floated on fields where North Dakotans gave up their lives for their country. It has fluttered in winds laden with smoke of battle, the noise of conflict, and the cry of dying men. Second to the Stars and Stripes, it is a banner to venerate, and it is a banner of patriotic veneration.

For the state flag of North Dakota is none other than the flag that the men of the First North Dakota Volunteers marched under for two years in the Philippines. It is the flag that was with the regiment in thirty-seven engagements.

Its origin is almost unknown. It was the flag of the territorial militia, and it is first remembered at Huron, S. Dak., when it was unfurled at the annual encampment. Who designed it; when it was adopted, is not discoverable now. But it led men to conquer the wilds of the Philippines. It is doubly a pioneer. With but one change in the wording of the flag, which is the insertion of the words, "North Dakota" in place of the words "First North Dakota Infantry," this is the flag that was carried at the following engagements:

Blockhouse 14, August 13, 1898.

Manila, August 13, 1898.

Manila, February 4 and 5, 1899.

Paranaque, Feb. 6, 1899, Co. C, I and K.

Malibay, February 10, 1899.

Insurgent Outpost, April 1, 1899, Co. A and D.

Santa Cruz, April 9 and 10, 1899.

Pagsanjan, April 11, 1899.

Paete, April 12, 1899.

San Bartolome, April 22, 1899.
Novaliches, April 22, 1899.
Tabac, April 29, 1899.
San Rafael, April 29, 1899.
Titaban, May 1, 1899.
Salacot, May 15, 1899 (Scouts).
Tarbon Bridge, May 16, 1899 (Scouts).
San Isidro, May 17, 1899 (Scouts).
San Fernando, May 18, 1899.
Cabaio, May 19, 1899.
San Antonio, May 20, 1899 (Scouts).
Cainta, June 3, 1899.
Taytay, June 3, and 4, 1899.
Angono, June 4, 1899.
Baras, June 8, 1899 (Scouts).
Baras, June 9, 1899 (Scouts).
Morong, June 23, 1899, Co.'s A and H.
San Pedro Road, July 8, 1899, Co.'s B, D, G and H.
San Rafael, May 1, 1899.
Bustos, May 2, 1899.
Baliaug, May 2, 1899 (Scouts).
Sampaloc, May 3, 1899 (Scouts).
San Ildefonso, May 12, 1899 (Scouts.)
San Miguel, May 13, 1899 (Scouts).
English Cemetery, July 16 and 17, 1899. Co.'s C and H.
Culicula, March 13, 1899.
King's Bluff, April 5, 1899.
Expedition to Foot Hills, May, 1899 (Scouts).



CHAPTER XXVIII.

HISTORY OF THE STATE SEAL

The history of the great seal of the State of North Dakota goes back over half a century. In the first session of the Territorial legislature the House Journal for the forty-fifth day, Wednesday 30, 1862, has the following:

“Mr. Puett offered the following resolution: “Resolved that a committee of three be appointed by the chair to confer with the committee appointed upon the part of the council relative to a territorial seal. The chair appointed as such committee, Messrs. Waldron, Donaldson and Pinney.

The second Territorial legislature convened Monday, December 1, 1862 and passed the following bill:

Section L.—That the following described seal is hereby declared to be constituted the great seal of North Dakota, to-wit: A tree in an open field, the trunk of which is surrounded by a bundle of rods, bound with three bands; on the right—plow, sledge, rake and fork; on the left—bow crossed with three arrows, Indian on horseback pursuing the buffalo towards the setting sun; foliage of the tree arched by half a circle of thirteen stars, surrounded by the motto: “Liberty and Union, one and inseparable, now and forever,” the words “Great Seal” at the top, and at the bottom, “Dakota Territory” at the left, and “March 2, 1861” on the right. Seal two inches and a half in diameter. The law took effect at once.

When North Dakota became a state, the constitutional convention took up the debate on what should constitute the great seal and after deliberation whether Webster was quoted

right in "Liberty and Union, one and inseparable, now and forever"; they favored the wording: "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable," and decided to follow the plan of the Territorial Council, changing it to suit the statehood of North Dakota, having forty-two stars instead of thirteen; placing three bundles of wheat around the trunk of the tree and leaving off the rake and fork.

EPILOGUE

THE STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA

Yes, I love it, dearly love it, with a heart that's
true as steel,
For there's something in Dakota makes you live
and breathe and feel;
Makes you bigger, broader, better, makes you
know the worth of toil;
Makes you free as are her prairies and as noble
as her soil.

Makes you kingly as a man is; makes you manly
as a king;
And there's something in the grandeur of her
season's sweep and swing;
That casts off the fretting fetters of the East
and makes you blest
With the vigor of the prairies—with the freedom
of the West!

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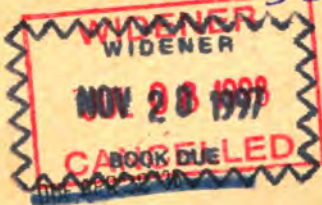
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